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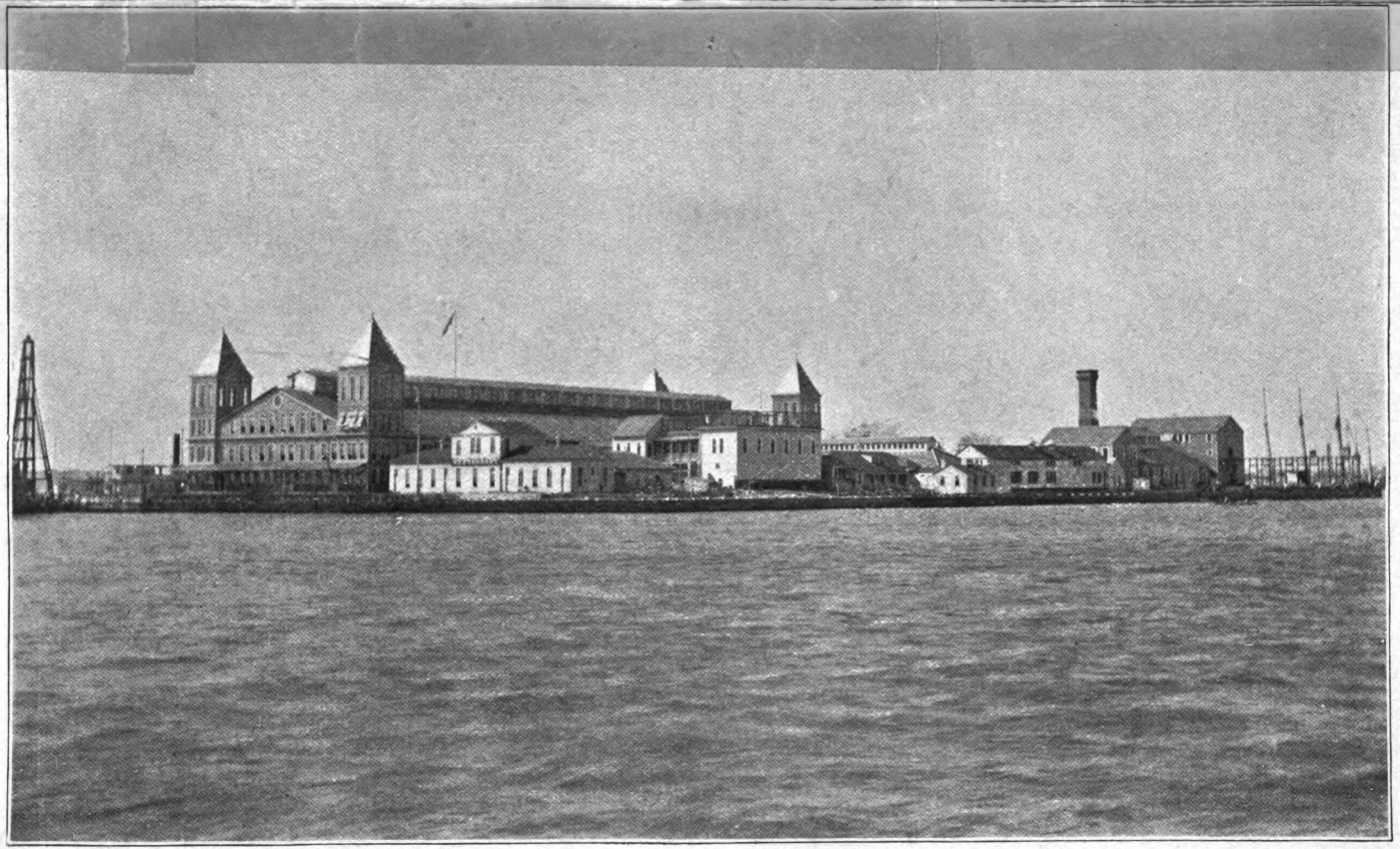
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U.S. -- Bureau of immigration and naturalization

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION,
Washington, D. C., November 10, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896.

TABLE NO. I.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS AND THEIR SEX ARRIVED BY PORTS DURING THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1895, AND JUNE 30, 1896, RESPECTIVELY.

Ports of entry.	1894-95.			1895-96.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Baltimore, Md	3,839	3,734	7,573	8,349	5,025	13,374
Boston, Mass	9,269	11,230	20,499	10,284	11,562	21,846
Gloucester, Mass	12	16	28	4	2	6
Key West, Fla	2,407	836	3,243	4,087	2,703	6,790
New Orleans, La	1,260	569	1,829	1,014	561	1,575
New Bedford, Mass	182	144	326	130	79	209
New York, N. Y	112,306	78,622	190,928	165,768	97,941	263,709
Palm Beach, Fla				2		2
Philadelphia, Pa	14,911	11,416	26,327	15,562	9,415	24,977
Portland, Me	322	264	586	259	102	361
Portland, Oreg				66	12	78
San Francisco, Cal	945	205	1,150	1,096	315	1,411
Tampa, Fla	5	3	8	7	1	8
Tacoma, Wash	3		3			
Provincetown, Mass	43	5	48			
Total	145,504	107,044	252,548	206,628	127,718	334,346
Through Canada, via—						
Halifax	438	379	817	840	476	1,316
Point Levis	1,163	1,250	2,413	1,366	1,083	2,449
Quebec	708	768	1,476	1,613	1,333	2,946
Vancouver	1,203	79	1,282	1,873	145	2,018
St. John				146	46	192
Total through Canada	3,512	2,476	5,988	5,838	3,083	8,921
Grand total	149,016	109,520	258,536	212,466	130,801	343,267

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TABLE NO. II.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES AND INSPECTED, THEIR AGE, SEX, AND NATIVITY, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896.

Nationality.	Immigrants arrived and inspected.			Ages.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 15 years.	15 to 40 years.	40 years and over.
Austria-Hungary:						
Bohemia and Moravia	1,232	1,477	2,709	613	1,768	328
Galicia and Bukowina	8,149	4,547	12,696	1,531	10,132	1,033
Other Austria	12,422	6,378	18,800	2,539	14,428	1,833
Hungary	21,322	9,576	30,898	3,367	24,540	2,991
Belgium	793	468	1,261	258	816	187
Denmark	1,749	1,418	3,167	438	2,434	295
France (including Corsica)	1,381	1,082	2,463	351	1,770	342
Germany	16,942	14,943	31,885	6,551	22,307	3,027
Greece	2,124	51	2,175	191	1,841	143
Italy	51,067	16,993	68,060	10,545	47,506	10,009
Netherlands	929	654	1,583	431	929	223
Norway	5,561	3,274	8,855	1,037	6,942	876
Portugal	1,410	1,356	2,766	699	1,648	419
Roumania	453	332	785	181	500	104
Russia (proper)	28,438	16,699	45,137	9,939	31,561	3,637
Finland	3,725	2,583	6,308	732	5,262	314
Poland	409	282	691	174	467	50
Spain	293	58	351	22	267	62
Sweden	10,968	10,209	21,177	2,353	17,294	1,530
Switzerland	1,401	903	2,304	282	1,786	236
Turkey in Europe	118	51	169	29	114	26
England	11,178	8,314	19,492	3,870	12,677	2,945
Ireland	17,625	22,637	40,262	2,766	34,645	2,851
Scotland	2,000	1,483	3,483	677	2,257	549
Wales	915	666	1,581	441	960	180
Not specified	4	5	9	6	3	
Total Europe	202,628	126,439	329,067	50,023	244,854	34,190
Mexico	64	86	150	35	99	16
British Honduras	4	1	5	2	3	
Costa Rica	2	1	3		2	1
Guatemala		1	1		1	
Honduras		2	2		1	1
Nicaragua	1		1	1		
Salvador	3	2	5	1	4	
Central America, not specified						
Total Central America	10	7	17	4	11	2
Quebec and Ontario	142	49	191	23	138	30
Manitoba						
Nova Scotia	17	6	23	4	14	5
New Brunswick	4	5	9	1	5	3
Prince Edward Island						
British Columbia	15	7	22	16	4	2
Newfoundland and Labrador	18	10	28	7	18	3
Total British North American Possessions	196	77	273	41	189	43
Cuba	3,638	2,439	6,077	1,642	3,398	1,037
Other West Indies	453	298	751	112	494	145
South America	28	7	35	6	26	3
Turkey in Asia (Arabia and Syria)	2,915	1,224	4,139	757	3,062	320
China	*1,382	*59	*1,441	*57	*1,221	*163
Japan	1,007	103	1,110	29	1,015	66
Asia, not specified	60	14	74	3	54	17
Australia	59	28	87	26	57	4
Hawaiian Island	9	14	23	2	21	
Pacific Islands, not specified	2		2		2	
Africa	15	6	21	4	16	1
Grand total	212,466	130,801	343,267	52,741	254,519	36,007

*Destined to the United States.

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TABLE NO. III.—SHOWING, BY THEIR RESPECTIVE COUNTRIES, THE NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS DEBARRED, WITH THE CAUSES THEREFOR, AND OF THOSE RETURNED WITHIN ONE YEAR AFTER LANDING; ALSO THE ILLITERACY OF THOSE OVER 14 YEARS OF AGE, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896.

Nationality.	Debarred and returned.							Illiteracy of persons over 14 years of age.	
	Paupers.	Contract laborers.	Idiots.	Insane.	Diseased.	Total.	Returned within one year after landing.	Can not write.	Can not read or write.
Austria-Hungary:									
Bohemia and Moravia	1					1		9	231
Galicia and Bukowina	3	1				4		634	6,107
Other Austria	222	248		1		471	6	434	5,481
Hungary	73	19				92	8	653	12,154
Belgium	6	2				8		1	144
Denmark	1	1				2		2	24
France (including Corsica)	14	2				16	9	8	95
Germany	74	35		4		113	26	37	713
Greece	18	8				26	1	3	517
Italy	977	282				1,259	11	25	31,374
Netherlands							1		48
Norway	18					18	1	36	57
Portugal	3					3		17	1,589
Roumania	5	1				6		2	125
Russia (proper)	289	114		1		404	21	1,667	12,816
Finland	11	4				15	5	274	385
Poland		1				1		17	230
Spain	4					4		19	33
Sweden	10	6				16	12	73	146
Switzerland	2	5				7	3		16
Turkey in Europe	8					8		4	40
England	118	21		1		140	49	93	757
Ireland	67	10		3		80	75	153	2,473
Scotland	18	2				20	5	41	119
Wales	7	10				17	2	4	139
Not specified									
Total Europe	1,949	772		10		2,721	235	4,206	75,813
Mexico								23	23
British Honduras									
Costa Rica									
Guatemala									
Honduras									
Nicaragua									
Salvador								1	1
Central America, not specified									
Total Central America								1	1
Quebec and Ontario	3					3			10
Manitoba									
Nova Scotia									
New Brunswick	1					1	1		
Prince Edward Island									
British Columbia									
Newfoundland and Labrador									
Total British North American Possessions	4					4	1		10
Cuba	4	1	1			6		475	478
Other West Indies	14					14		103	109
South America	4					4			2
Turkey in Asia (Arabia and Syria)	34	1				35	2	12	1,566
China								*182	*65
Japan		2			2	4		60	56
Asia, not specified								2	3
Australia	1					1		2	2
Hawaiian Islands									
Pacific islands, not specified									
Africa									2
Grand total	2,010	776	1	10	2	2,799	238	5,066	78,130

* Destined to the United States.

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TABLE NO. IV.—IMMIGRANTS OVER 20 YEARS OF AGE, BY NATIONALITIES, BRINGING $30 OR OVER AND LESS THAN $30; ALSO TOTAL AMOUNT OF MONEY BROUGHT DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896.

Nationality.	Persons over 20 years of age bringing money.		Total amount of money brought.
	$30 or over.	Less than $30.	
Austria-Hungary:			
Bohemia and Moravia	411	1,134	$67,291
Galicia and Bukowina	983	8,370	127,763
Other Austria	1,786	9,081	190,208
Hungary	3,724	18,280	371,471
Belgium	289	450	33,097
Denmark	517	1,504	53,200
France (including Corsica)	771	863	100,571
Germany	6,122	12,537	900,511
Greece	320	1,052	29,343
Italy	5,608	41,901	598,795
Netherlands	227	541	21,328
Norway	929	4,524	95,159
Portugal	288	862	42,118
Roumania	84	320	12,061
Russia (proper)	2,000	22,692	303,335
Finland	560	3,644	68,402
Poland	45	294	8,174
Spain	92	138	22,557
Sweden	2,719	11,529	320,355
Switzerland	637	766	77,616
Turkey in Europe	43	41	4,031
England	3,497	6,097	413,439
Ireland	4,021	19,677	524,589
Scotland	626	1,481	59,233
Wales	417	545	35,016
Not specified	1	2	49
Total Europe	36,717	158,325	4,479,802
Mexico	54	30	3,470
British Honduras	2	2	55
Costa Rica	2	1	170
Guatemala		1	
Honduras	1		60
Nicaragua			
Salvador	3	1	670
Central America, not specified			
Total Central America	8	5	955
Quebec and Ontario	47	56	3,759
Manitoba			
Nova Scotia	6	7	545
New Brunswick	1		30
Prince Edward Island			
British Columbia	10		5,080
Newfoundland and Labrador	8	6	350
Total British North American Possessions	72	69	9,764
Cuba	893	2,783	213,371
Other West Indies	44	448	7,508
South America	11	6	1,400
Turkey in Asia (Arabia and Syria)	769	1,828	75,432
China	130	792	*38,170
Japan	978	63	62,643
Asia, not specified	14	12	7,223
Australia	48	6	16,149
Hawaiian Islands	9		775
Pacific islands, not specified	1	1	125
Africa	8	4	531
Grand total	39,756	174,372	4,917,318

*Destined to the United States.

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TABLE NO. V.—IMMIGRANTS DESTINED TO EACH STATE AND TERRITORY AND TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896.

States, Territories, and District of Columbia.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Maine	397	367	764
New Hampshire	411	462	873
Vermont	263	173	436
Massachusetts	20,032	16,529	36,561
Rhode Island	3,258	2,365	5,623
Connecticut	6,948	4,227	11,175
New York	80,188	46,894	127,082
New Jersey	9,146	6,360	15,506
Pennsylvania	41,210	19,797	61,007
Total North Atlantic Division	161,853	97,174	259,027
Delaware	297	157	454
Maryland	2,007	1,487	3,494
District of Columbia	200	186	386
Virginia	199	136	335
West Virginia	286	151	437
North Carolina	35	52	87
South Carolina	49	20	69
Georgia	336	136	472
Florida	4,287	2,872	7,159
Total South Atlantic Division	7,696	5,197	12,893
Ohio	4,909	3,138	8,047
Indiana	1,138	806	1,944
Illinois	12,420	9,673	22,093
Michigan	3,731	2,282	6,013
Wisconsin	2,625	1,947	4,572
Minnesota	3,596	2,378	5,974
Iowa	1,837	1,192	3,029
Missouri	1,434	1,051	2,485
North Dakota	662	418	1,080
South Dakota	402	211	613
Nebraska	593	450	1,043
Kansas	402	288	690
Total North Central Division	33,749	23,834	57,583
Kentucky	187	143	330
Tennessee	101	39	140
Alabama	130	89	219
Mississippi	61	24	85
Louisiana	987	529	1,516
Texas	768	577	1,345
Oklahoma	24	14	38
Arkansas	362	292	654
Total South Central Division	2,620	1,707	4,327
Montana	604	316	920
Wyoming	149	77	226
Colorado	1,018	455	1,473
New Mexico	70	28	98
Arizona	52	40	92
Utah	133	73	206
Nevada	85	22	107
Idaho	75	43	118
Washington	407	198	605
Oregon	535	143	678
California	3,420	1,494	4,914
Total Western Division	6,548	2,889	9,437
Grand total	212,466	130,801	343,267

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TABLE NO. VI.—TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS OF IMMIGRANTS, AS REPORTED ON ARRIVAL, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896.

Trades and occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Actors	25	4	29
Artists	98	15	113
Clergy	147	1	148
Editors	19		19
Engravers	41		41
Lawyers	50		50
Musicians	322	9	331
Physicians	143	3	146
Sculptors	131	2	133
Teachers	241	158	399
All others, not specified	859	56	915
Total professional	2,076	248	2,324
Accountants, etc	84	3	87
Bakers	1,679		1,679
Barbers and hairdressers	1,365	10	1,375
Blacksmiths	1,393		1,393
Brewers	273		273
Butchers	1,440		1,440
Cabinetmakers	243		243
Carpenters and joiners	3,676		3,676
Clerks	2,112	74	2,186
Coopers	175		175
Dressmakers	10	1,190	1,200
Engineers	710		710
Gardeners	598	1	599
Glaziers	240		240
Iron workers	461		461
Jewelers	126	1	127
Locksmiths	626		626
Machinists	534		534
Mariners	4,335		4,335
Masons	1,782		1,782
Mechanics, not specified	1,019	2	1,021
Millers	491		491
Miners	2,698		2,698
Painters	1,051		1,051
Plasterers	106		106
Plumbers	117		117
Printers	280	4	284
Saddlers and harness makers	266		266
Seamstresses		1,035	1,035
Shipwrights	30		30
Shoemakers	3,947	5	3,952
Spinners	329	254	583
Stonecutters	442		442
Tailors	3,756	265	4,021
Tanners and curriers	252		252
Tinners	397		397
Tobacco manufacturers	1,032	9	1,041
Watch and clock makers	275	3	278
Weavers	1,209	748	1,957
Wheelwrights	113		113
All others, not specified	3,198	333	3,531
Total skilled	42,870	3,937	46,807
Agents' factors	264		264
Bankers	9		9
Cooks	533	669	1,202
Farmers	29,244	7	29,251
Grocers	526	1	527
Hotel keepers	97	9	106
Laborers	91,199	63	91,262
Merchant dealers	5,268		5,268
Servants	907	38,019	38,926
Shepherds	41		41
All others, not specified	3,296	788	4,084
Total miscellaneous	131,384	39,556	170,940
No occupation, including women and children	35,969	87,059	123,028
Not stated	167	1	168
Grand total	212,466	130,801	343,267

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TABLE NO. VII.—IMMIGRATION, BY NATIONALITIES, FOR FISCAL YEARS 1894-95 AND 1895-96, SHOWING INCREASE AND DECREASE FOR EACH COUNTRY, RESPECTIVELY, AND THE TOTAL NET INCREASE IN 1895-96 OVER PRECEDING FISCAL YEAR, 1894-95.

Nationality.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
Austria-Hungary:				
Bohemia and Moravia	1,973	2,709	736	
Galicia and Bukowina	4,324	12,696	8,372	
Other Austria	11,898	18,800	6,902	
Hungary	15,206	30,898	15,692	
Belgium	1,058	1,261	203	
Denmark	3,910	3,167		743
France (including Corsica)	2,628	2,463		156
Germany	32,173	31,885		288
Greece	597	2,175	1,578	
Italy	35,427	68,060	32,633	
Netherlands	1,388	1,583	195	
Norway	7,581	8,855	1,274	
Portugal	1,452	2,766	1,314	
Roumania	523	785	262	
Russia (proper)	33,232	45,137	11,905	
Finland	2,675	6,308	3,633	
Poland	790	691		99
Spain	501	351		150
Sweden	15,361	21,177	5,816	
Switzerland	2,239	2,304	65	
Turkey in Europe	245	169		76
England	23,443	19,492		3,951
Ireland	46,304	40,262		6,042
Scotland	3,788	3,483		305
Wales	1,602	1,581		21
Not specified	24	9		15
Total Europe	250,342	329,067	90,580	11,855
Mexico	116	150	34	
British Honduras	5	5		
Costa Rica		3	3	
Guatemala	7	1		6
Honduras	1	2	1	
Nicaragua		1	1	
Salvador	1	5	4	
Central America, not specified	7			7
Total Central America	21	17	9	13
Quebec and Ontario	166	191	25	
Manitoba	2			2
Nova Scotia	49	23		26
New Brunswick		9	9	
Prince Edward Island				
British Columbia	11	22	11	
Newfoundland and Labrador	11	28	17	
Total British North American Possessions	239	273	62	28
Cuba	2,532	6,077	3,545	
Other West Indies	564	751	187	
South America	36	35		1
Turkey in Asia (Syria and Arabia)	2,767	4,139	1,372	
China	*539	*1,441	*902	
Japan	1,150	1,110		40
Asia, not specified	39	74	35	
Australia	89	87		2
Hawaiian Islands	52	23		29
Pacific islands, not specified	14	2		12
Africa	36	21		15
Total	7,818	13,760	6,041	99
Grand total	258,536	343,267	96,726	11,995
Net increase			84,731	

* Destined to the United States.

Although the foregoing tables furnish information upon almost every point in relation to foreign immigration which has been a subject of inquiry by the numerous correspondents of this Bureau, yet an enlargement of the statistical work has been deemed desirable and

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will be inaugurated with the beginning of the next fiscal year. The purpose of this enlargement, the necessity for which has been made obvious by recent requests for specific information, is to present in tabulated form data showing the nationalities, professions, trades, and occupations of the immigrants destined to each State and Territory of the Union; and also tables showing the number of aliens who have never before been in this country who are destined to their immediate families, and the number who have been in the United States and are returning. With this enlargement it is believed that this Bureau will be fully prepared to furnish exact and reliable information as to any question of practical utility which may arise in relation to our immigration.

Referring to the foregoing tables, it will be seen that during the past fiscal year the total arrivals in this country aggregated 343,267 immigrants, of whom 340,468 were landed and 2,799 were debarred and deported at the expense of the various steamship lines by which they came to this country. Of those deported 776 were under contract to perform labor in the United States, made prior to their arrival, and 2,023 were returned as belonging to the classes of aliens prohibited admittance by the act of March 3, 1891.

In addition to the above debarred immigrants there were returned during the same period to the countries whence they respectively came 238 who had become public charges within one year after their arrival in the United States. Of this number such as had become paupers from causes existing prior to their arrival were returned at the expense of the steamship lines which had brought them here; the others at the expense of the immigrant fund.

From causes arising within one year after landing, 1,946 immigrants fell into temporary distress and became public charges. All of these were relieved and their maintenance and hospital expenses paid, either by the steamship companies or out of the immigrant fund, after their cases were reported to this Bureau, accompanied in each case by a certificate from a United States Marine Hospital surgeon or a reputable practicing physician, showing the genuineness and the cause of distress, and by an identification of the alien, giving the date of his arrival, etc., verified by the records kept at the several ports of entry.

It is gratifying to me to be again able to report to you that I know of no immigrant landed in this country within the past year who is now a burden upon any public or private institution.

With some exceptions the physical characteristics of the year's immigration were those of a hardy, sound, laboring class, accustomed, and apparently well able, to earn a livelihood wherever capable and industrious labor can secure employment. As to occupations, it was composed largely of the classes designated as skilled and unskilled laborers, with some professionals. The amount of money brought into the country by immigrants was at least $4,917,318, and probably was largely in excess of these figures, since only those having less than $30 are required to disclose the exact amounts they have respectively. Experience shows that it is safe, in estimating the full amount actually brought into the country, to multiply the foregoing figures three or four times, as in many instances immigrants reported as having "$30 or over" are possessed of considerable sums of money which they have saved up to invest in small business enterprises or to buy land and build a home for their families in the New World.

As foreshadowed in my last report, there has been an increase in immigration over the figures for the next preceding year amounting

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to 84,731. A glance at Table VII will show that this increase comes principally from Italy, Austria-Hungary, Russia, and Sweden, Germany furnishing about her usual quota, while England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales show a decrease.

For the purpose of comparison the following table is offered, showing the total immigration for each fiscal year during the decade ended June 30, 1895:

Year ending June 30—	
1886	334,203
1887	490,109
1888	546,889
1889	444,427
1890	455,302
1891	516,253
1892	579,773
1893	439,730
1894	285,631
1895	258,536
Total	4,350,853
Annual average	435,085

Assuming that the tide of immigration to and emigration from a country corresponds to the fluctuations in the condition of its industries, in exact harmony with the laws of supply and demand, a consideration of the foregoing tables does not justify the conclusion that our alien population is growing in undue proportion. A comparison of the figures for the past year, 343,267, with the average annual immigration for the preceding ten fiscal years, 435,085, discloses a decrease of 91,818, or over 21 per cent. Such data as I have been able to obtain as to the number of those who annually return to their own country, though approximate only, lead me to doubt seriously that there has been any material increase in our foreign-born population since 1893.

Regarding only the large number of arrivals, the public mind becomes much excited and urges restrictive legislation; but this apprehension would be lessened, if not entirely allayed, by a correct enumeration of those who depart never to return and of those who come and go each year, engaging in work here during the busy season and returning to their own homes at other times, where they can live much more cheaply. In compliance with public demand measures have been presented and are now pending before Congress which will materially reduce the number and improve the character of aliens seeking homes in this country, and will tend to make the influx approximate in number the losses from death and the return of aliens to reestablish themselves in their native countries.

To show how erroneous impressions may be derived from correct figures, attention is directed to the period from 1880 to 1890, during which time 5,246,613 immigrants landed on these shores. But the United States census reports states the actual increase in our foreign-born population in 1890 over that of 1880 at but 2,569,604, or less than half the actual arrivals for the same period, the difference representing those who died and those who left for foreign countries.

In confirmation of the large proportion which, according to the above figures, remains here only temporarily may be adduced the data supplied me by the various transportation companies for the year 1895, showing that they brought to this country 328,246 steerage passengers and carried back 154,071 or about 50 per cent. All of the former passengers were not immigrants, for some were United States citizens; nor

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were the latter all returning aliens, but the figures are significant and show what is often lost sight of—that a very large deduction must be made from the actual arrivals to ascertain with any degree of accuracy how many become permanent residents of this country.

Some aliens come and go so often that old officials at the immigrant stations recognize them. They are each year listed as new arrivals. These immigrants are not considered desirable, as they have no love for our country or its institutions, pay no taxes or assessments, and contribute nothing to the common weal; but, after taking advantage of the high wages paid here for labor, carry their earnings with them to spend in a foreign country.

TABLE NO. VIII.—ILLITERACY OF IMMIGRANTS OVER 14 YEARS OF AGE.

Nationality.	Illiteracy				
	Number arrived over 14 years of age.	Can not write.	Can not read or write.	Total illiteracy.	Percentage of illiteracy.
Austria-Hungary:					
Bohemia and Moravia	2,096	9	231	240	11.45
Galicia and Bukowina	11,165	634	6,107	6,741	60.37
Other Austria	16,261	434	5,281	5,915	36.38
Hungary	27,531	653	12,154	12,807	46.51
Belgium	1,003	1	144	145	14.46
Denmark	2,729	2	24	26	.95
France, including Corsica	2,112	8	95	103	4.88
Germany	25,334	37	713	750	2.96
Greece	1,984	3	517	520	26.21
Italy	57,515	25	31,374	31,399	54.59
Netherlands	1,152		48	48	4.16
Norway	7,818	36	57	93	1.18
Portugal	2,067	17	1,589	1,606	77.69
Roumania	604	2	125	127	21.03
Russia (proper)	35,198	1,667	12,816	14,483	41.14
Finland	5,576	274	385	659	11.82
Poland	517	17	230	247	47.78
Spain	329	19	33	52	15.81
Sweden	18,824	73	146	219	1.16
Switzerland	2,022		16	16	.79
Turkey in Europe	140	4	40	44	31.43
England	15,622	93	757	850	5.44
Ireland	37,496	153	2,473	2,626	7
Scotland	2,806	41	119	160	5.70
Wales	1,140	4	139	143	12.54
Not specified	3				
Mexico	115	23	23	46	40
British Honduras	3				
Costa Rica	3				
Guatemala	1				
Honduras	2				
Nicaragua					
Salvador	4	1	1	2	50
Central America, not specified					
Quebec and Ontario	168		10	10	5.95
Manitoba					
Nova Scotia	19				
New Brunswick	8				
Prince Edward Island					
British Columbia	6				
Newfoundland and Labrador	21				
Cuba	4,435	475	478	953	21.49
Other West Indies	639	103	109	212	33.18
South America	29		2	2	6.90
Turkey in Asia (Arabia and Syria)	3,382	12	1,566	1,578	46.66
China	*1,384	*182	*65	*247	17.85
Japan	1,081	60	56	116	10.73
Asia, not specified	71	2	3	5	7.04
Australia	61	2	2	4	6.56
Hawaiian Islands	21				
Pacific islands, not specified	2				
Africa	17		2	2	11.76
Grand total	290,526	5,066	78,130	83,196	28.63

* Destined to the United States.

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From the above table it appears that the education of the masses is neglected to the greatest extent in Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Russia, while the largest proportion of those who can read and write came from Switzerland, France, Denmark, Sweden, and Germany.

As exhibiting the close alliance that exists between ignorance and poverty, your attention is directed to the subjoined table of the nationality and number of immigrants who have been deported as liable to become public charges:

Country.	Arrivals.	Deportations.	Country.	Arrivals.	Deportations.
Italy	68,000	977	France	2,463	14
Austria-Hungary	65,108	299	Sweden	21,177	10
Russia	45,137	289	Denmark	3,167	1
Germany	31,885	74	Switzerland	2,304	2

The illiterate immigrant, however, is not always to be considered an undesirable accession to our population, since he often proves a more honest, industrious, and thrifty citizen than many who come equipped with money and an education.

EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION THROUGH CANADA.

The number of European and Asiatic immigrants destined to the United States and entering at the ports of Canada and British Columbia during the fiscal year was as follows:

Halifax	1,316
Quebec	2,946
Point Levis	2,449
Vancouver	2,018
St. John	192
Total	8,921

This represents an increase over the arrivals by the same routes during the preceding year of 2,933.

Under an agreement with certain steamship and railway transportation companies in the Dominion of Canada inspectors and such other officials as seem necessary are stationed at the above-named ports, to which St. John has been added during the fiscal year, whose duty it is to inspect all immigrants at the said ports who are destined to the United States. Such an inspection upon arrival at the docks, with the aid of the ships' manifests of passengers, appears to be more effective and less expensive than the attempt to guard against immigrants' subsequent entry at the numerous points on our frontier. It is therefore deemed judicious to continue this system. The officers composing these corps are efficient and attentive to their duties, and it is reasonably certain that but for their presence and careful inspection immigration would seek this mode of entry into the United States in greater numbers to evade inspection at our own ports.

By the terms of an agreement supplemental to the one above referred to and dated March 25, 1896, the transportation companies parties thereto agree to pay a per capita tax of $1 for each and every immigrant destined to the United States and coming to any of the above-named ports by any one of their lines, instead of 50 cents as heretofore. To prevent deception on the part of immigrants who,

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though actually destined to the United States, attempt to evade payment of the head tax by purchasing tickets to some point in Canada only, this agreement provides also for the identification of such immigrants and the collection of their head tax if they present themselves for entry into this country without the usual certificate within thirty days after their landing by any of the steamship companies parties to said agreement. The further provision is made in said supplementary agreement that the said transportation companies agree to return to as remote a point from our borders as he is willing to go any alien who attempts within thirty days after being refused a certificate by the examining officer to enter this country. The collections under the said supplemental agreement are reported, and the amounts covered into the United States Treasury to the credit of the immigrant fund.

The following statement shows the cost of maintaining the corps of inspectors, etc., for the year:

Total salaries and expenses	$11,496.78
Amount paid account head tax	8,702.00
Balance paid from immigrant fund	2,794.78

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

The total arrivals of Japanese in this country during the fiscal year, made up of 561 at the port of San Francisco, 466 through Victoria, British Columbia, and 83 by other routes, were 1,110, a decrease of 40 as compared with the figures for 1895. I believe that the Japanese in this country are decreasing in number, and that the apprehension of a large migration from Japan to the United States was without foundation, the Kobe Partnership Emigration Company having failed in its purpose of inducing many of the Mikado's subjects to transfer their residence to the United States.

IMMIGRATION OF CANADIANS AND MEXICANS.

Although no statistics are prepared to ascertain the number definitely, it is known that many of the citizens of Canada annually come to the States across our northern frontier, as well as by rail and water routes, from the eastern or maritime Provinces of the Dominion. The latter chiefly find temporary occupation in the New England States, ranging from periods of six months to a few days, and some even making daily trips to and fro.

This condition finds its counterpart, perhaps to a less extent, along our Mexican border, and in both cases evokes urgent protests from our trades unions, labor societies, and individual workingmen against the employment of these transitory aliens.

MAINTENANCE AND DEPORTATION OF IMMIGRANTS UNDER ONE-YEAR CLAUSE.

For the enforcement of the provisions of section 11 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, the following rules have been promulgated by Treasury Circular No. 177 of November 29, 1893, in relation to the maintenance and deportation of immigrants:

Rule 7. Any alien immigrant who shall come into the United States in violation of law may be returned, as by law provided, at any time within one year from the date of his arrival, at the expense of the person or persons, vessel, transportation company, or corporation bringing such alien; and any alien immigrant who shall become a public charge within one year after his arrival from causes

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existing prior to his landing may be returned at the expense of said above-named parties. The expense above mentioned shall include all expenses incurred for maintenance, after such cases are brought to the attention of the Bureau of Immigration, provided said Bureau, upon investigation, has ascertained the case to be one for deportation, and has so ordered.

Rule 8. Any immigrant who has been lawfully landed and has become a public charge within one year from date of landing, from accident or bodily ailment, or disease, or physical inability to earn a living which is likely to be of a permanent character, shall be deported at the expense of the "immigrant fund." upon a proper case for relief being first established to the satisfaction of the Bureau of Immigration: *Provided*, Said pauper immigrant is delivered at a port designated by the Bureau of Immigration, free of charge, and said "immigrant fund" shall be liable to pay any public or charitable institution fixed charges, agreed upon, for the care of any alien immigrant who has fallen into distress within and until the end of one year from the time of landing, and has become a public charge from above causes, from the date of notification to the Bureau of Immigration and establishment of said immigrant's right to relief.

In accordance with the foregoing rules 238 immigrants who had been landed were returned, as heretofore stated, to the countries whence they came, and 1,946 who had become temporarily unable to support themselves, as the result of accident or disease, were furnished with proper medical attention, food, and lodging in the public institutions of the country, at the expense of the immigrant fund or of the transportation companies which had landed them.

The Bureau is enabled to afford this relief by the humane provision of section 1 of the act of Congress approved August 3, 1882, which appropriates the proceeds of the head tax, among other purposes, to the relief of such immigrants as are in distress. These "strangers in a strange land" after their arrival and landing here are frequently overtaken by disease or become the victims of accident. Homeless, without friends or money, unable sometimes to speak or even understand our language, it becomes equally the part of justice and humanity to make provision for their succor in some of the public institutions of the country, out of the fund raised from the head tax. No portion of this fund, I believe, is better expended under the regulations of your Department than in the care of these sick and helpless foreigners.

IMMIGRATION LAWS AND AMENDMENTS PROPOSED.

The immigration laws have been found to work with reasonable satisfaction, but practical administration has demonstrated the necessity for amendments and additions which will add to their efficiency. For amendments suggested see page 17 of this report.

Most valuable results have been obtained from the enforcement of the act of March 3, 1893. It has caused practically three careful inspections of each immigrant, viz, one at the home of the immigrant before the purchase of ocean transportation, another at the port of departure, and one upon arrival in this country. This last and final inspection is most thorough. Upon arrival, the immigrant, if a woman, is first inspected by a matron; next, men and women undergo a medical inspection by a surgeon of the United States Marine-Hospital Service. They are then subjected to the regular inspection by the immigration officials and the officers appointed to enforce the alien-contract labor laws. Should any immigrant be suspected of having come into this country in violation of law he is detained, and his case must be passed upon by four United States officials, who constitute a board of special inquiry, regularly impaneled to hear and determine all such cases. After the testimony of the immigrant and his friends and that of the examining officers is submitted, it requires an affirmative vote of three

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members of this board to permit the immigrant to land. An appeal from their decision to the Commissioner-General of Immigration is reserved to the immigrant, as also to any member of the board of special inquiry.

The boards of special inquiry at Ellis Island alone during this fiscal year heard and determined 40,539 cases. Your attention is called to the report of the commissioner at the port of New York for further details.

The number of appeals taken and decided by the Commissioner-General, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, was 262, of which 169 were affirmed and 93 reversed. One hundred and eighty-seven applied to be landed upon giving bond with security; of this number 139 were permitted to land and 48 refused.

During the months of March, April, and May many undesirable immigrants were brought to this country. Proper inspection of immigrants before embarkation, as required by the act of March 3, 1893, seems to have been neglected by some steamship lines. Upon arrival here the work of our inspectors was doubled, more than one-half being detained for special examination. Seven and eight hundred were frequently kept overnight on Ellis Island without proper sleeping accommodations. The terminal charges for maintenance of immigrants until landed or deported against the steamship companies were greatly increased, and both transportation lines and the immigration service were subjected to much trouble and annoyance which might have been avoided. Desirable immigrants are quickly passed, but a few hundred undesirable ones will crowd the detention apartments, for none will be landed until properly inspected and accepted. The officials deserve much commendation for the creditable manner in which they disposed of these at times turbulent and excited human beings, and at the same time conducted the inspection with due regard to the welfare of our country.

It became apparent during this period, when so many immigrants of an undesirable class were coming over, that more sleeping accommodations were necessary, and that an enlargement of the island would afford more needed space where wooden buildings occupy most of the land. Contracts were therefore entered into to erect a frame second story upon the walls of the detention house, which will furnish accommodation for 216 additional persons.

Particulars showing the cost, etc., of this improvement will be found on page 25 of this report, together with descriptions of other improvements.

ENFORCEMENT OF ALIEN CONTRACT LABOR LAWS.

While it is the special province of employees in this branch of the service to enforce the alien contract labor laws, they are charged also with the execution of the laws and regulations governing all classes of immigration. They must investigate all complaints of alleged violations of the said laws and regulations, and in cases in which the evidence appears to warrant prosecution of the alleged importers of alien labor under contract or deportation of the alleged contract laborers they are required to make special reports to this Bureau for its consideration and action. When occasion requires they are ordered to places where labor strikes growing out of the employment of foreign workmen are pending for the purpose of investigation and report, and are instructed to place themselves in touch with the

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organizations of labor throughout the United States as a means of securing information of infractions of the law. Inspectors of this division are stationed at the various ports of entry to this country and at such points in its interior as appear best, having due regard to the principal centers of industrial activity, and to ease of access to points where their services may most probably be required.

During this fiscal year the following stations were occupied by inspectors of this class:

Ellis Island, N. Y.	Quebec, Canada.	Tacoma, Wash.
New Orleans, La.	Baltimore, Md.	Olympia, Wash.
Halifax, Nova Scotia.	Sumas, Wash.	Norfolk, Va.
Savannah, Ga.	Pittsburg, Pa.	San Francisco, Cal.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Detroit, Mich.
Boston, Mass.	Springfield, Ill.	Suspension Bridge, N. Y.
Rouses Point, N. Y.	Erie, Pa.	Vanceboro, Me.
Chicago, Ill.	Eastport, Me.	Portland, Me.
Toledo, Ohio.	Port Huron, Mich.	Kansas City, Mo.
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	Cleveland, Ohio.	West Superior, Wis.
Frankfort, Ky.	Pembina, N. Dak.	Laredo, Tex.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Burlington, Vt.	Newport, Vt.
Elpaso, Tex.	Concord, N. H.	
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Key West, Fla.	

Seven hundred and seventy-six aliens who were discovered to have entered into contracts in a foreign country to perform labor in the United States were deported upon arrival, and those who had effected a landing and were subsequently, within one year thereafter, ascertained to have entered into contracts prior to arrival were, under the act approved October 19, 1888 (25 Stat. L., 565), taken into custody and deported to the country whence they came.

Many suits were instituted against the employers of these persons. Some have been brought to a successful termination, others are pending; but most of those that have been tried have resulted in a judgment for defendant. This result has been reached owing partly to defects in the law itself and partly to the difficulty in procuring evidence. The law provides for the immediate deportation of the workmen, who in many cases are the only witnesses in this country to prove the contract.

I can not, therefore, refrain from again expressing a hope that Congress will at an early date carefully revise and reenact these laws and make them more certain, explicit, and comprehensive, giving additional remedies to insure the enforcement thereof, and at the same time removing many features which render the enforcement of them oppressive in many cases without aiding the purpose for which they were enacted. Some changes in these laws are suggested on page 18 of this report.

AMENDMENTS SUGGESTED TO THE IMMIGRATION AND ALIEN CONTRACT LABOR LAWS.

I beg permission in this connection to insert here the following amendments and additions to the immigration and alien contract labor laws which were reported by a commission, of which I was chairman, that you were pleased to appoint to investigate and suggest amendments to the above laws:

Regulating immigration from contiguous territory.

1. A law regulating immigration into the United States from contiguous foreign countries by water or land carriage which will protect our own workmen from the importation of transient cheap labor across our frontier.

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Provision should also be made therein to exclude aliens coming year after year to perform labor in the United States with no intention to settle therein.

Transportation companies to furnish manifests of outgoing alien passengers.

2. That all transportation companies engaged in transporting aliens to and from the United States shall by law be required to furnish a list or manifest of all outgoing alien passengers, together with such information as the Secretary of the Treasury may require for statistical purposes and the administration of the immigration laws.

From these lists the authorities at each port will be able to ascertain the exact volume of emigration and to verify the status of returning aliens claiming to be alien residents; while the monthly reports of the several commissioners of immigration to the Bureau of Immigration will enable the latter to watch the whole migratory movement. This innovation, supplementing the thorough reform of immigration statistics initiated by the law of March 3, 1893, and carried into effect by the Bureau of Immigration since July 1, 1893, will furnish reliable and valuable data for the statistician as well as for the legislator.

Forbidding sale of tickets by unauthorized agents.

3. Attention has been called in this report (see p. 30) to the abuses connected with the sale of steamship tickets. The authorized agent of the steamship line is obliged to observe the regulations of the lines, which are in accordance with the requirements of the United States laws. But the unauthorized agent is sometimes dishonest. And, even if he is honest, he often furnishes his customer nothing but an order on his European correspondent, usually a boarding-house keeper, who forwards the person for whom the ticket was intended as best he may. This promiscuous sale of prepaid ocean tickets should be prevented by a law prohibiting the sale or soliciting of orders for tickets and ticket orders by any but the authorized agents of the steamship lines, who shall have their authority posted in their offices; prohibiting also the sale of any but regular tickets and ticket orders, and providing a heavy penalty for violations of the law.

4. Cases are constantly arising wherein the strict execution of the immigration laws is harsh and inhuman. General laws affecting the personal rights of individuals can not be so framed as to avoid doing wrong and injustice in special cases, and it has become apparent that a discretion should be placed somewhere by which exceptional cases appealing to enlightened sympathy could be decided without prejudice to the interests of the country. Few persons who have not personally examined a number of immigrants can form any correct opinion as to the duties of an inspection officer or of the number of delicate questions touching the future welfare of immigrants which must be passed upon.

Giving discretionary power to the Commissioner-General.

It is suggested that the Commissioner-General of Immigration, with the consent and approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may, upon the hearing of appeal cases, exercise a discretionary power in exceptional and special cases, wherein the enforcement of the strict letter of the immigration laws would be attended with great hardship and painful consequences to persons who are residents of the United States or desirable immigrants, and make such a disposition of their cases as may be most conducive to a humane administration of the law.

The Commissioner-General should be furnished with all the facts upon which the exercise of this discretionary power is prayed and should use such discretion only in such cases as clearly establish an exceptional and worthy consideration for its exercise.

Deportation of prostitutes, etc.

5. Amend section 1 of the act approved March 3, 1891, so as to provide for the deportation of immoral or lewd persons, prostitutes, and all afflicted with contagious diseases.

Power to deport those landed, but who come in violation of law.

6. Section 11 of the act approved March 3, 1891, should be amended by providing specifically how an alien who shall come into the United States in violation of law may be returned. The act states that he shall be "returned as by law provided;" but there is no law which provides for his arrest and deportation.

This section should be enlarged so as to embrace all the excluded lasses who have succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the inspection

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officers, and provide for a warrant for their arrest, trial, and deportation if convicted.

Amendment to alien contract-labor laws.

7. Amend section 1 of the Act of 1885 by adding thereto, after the words "into the United States, its Territories, or the District of Columbia," in the seventh line, and wherever else it may be necessary, the words "by any undertaking or promise of employment upon arrival in the United States or under," etc.

It has been found difficult to establish to the satisfaction of the courts the terms of a contract (unless in writing and produced) with sufficient certainty to insure a conviction of the employer of an immigrant who leaves his home in the full expectation of finding work upon arrival here. The immigrant admits that unless he had believed that he had entered into a binding contract which would be carried out in good faith by the employer he would never have left his native land and come here in part performance of the agreement. The immigrant is deported, and the employer escapes because of the inability of the Government fully to establish the contract made in a foreign country, the only evidence which is obtainable being that of the immigrant himself. The object to be attained is the prevention of workmen coming here under inducement to compete with American workmen; and this can be attained by punishing the employer upon proof that he has held out inducements by personal solicitation or through agents sufficient to cause the emigrant to come, just as punishment is provided by section 3 of the act of 1891 for soliciting through advertisement, etc., without requiring the establishment of a binding contract or agreement.

Only near relatives shall assist immigrants.

8. Amend section 5 of the act of 1885, as amended by section 1 of the act of 1891, as follows:

"Nothing contained in the immigration or alien contract-labor laws shall prevent near relatives, not more remote than first cousins, from aiding each other to migrate to the United States either by pecuniary aid or by the promise of maintenance until the immigrant can obtain work, or the promise of or contract for work in the business or trade of such relative, conducted personally by himself and under his own direction and management. The burden of proof in all such cases shall be upon the immigrant or such relative."

Power to administer an oath.

9. The Commissioner-General of Immigration, the commissioners of immigration, immigrant inspectors, and registry clerks should have power to administer an oath and take testimony orally or by depositions touching all matters and questions growing out of a proper administration of the United States immigration and alien contract-labor laws and their supplements.

Return of immigrants by same transportation line bringing them here.

10. Amend section 10 of the act of 1891 to read as follows:

"That all aliens who may unlawfully come into the United States shall, if practicable, be immediately sent back on the vessel by which they were brought in, or by a vessel belonging to or controlled by the same steamship line, company, or owners, upon the final disposition of their cases. Should, however, there be no such vessel sailing within a reasonable time, then they shall be returned by vessel belonging to some other line, company, or owners. The cost of their maintenance while on land as well as the expense of the return of such aliens shall be borne by the line, company, consignees, or owners of the vessel on which said aliens came, and if any master or officer in charge of said vessel, or agent, or consignee or owner of such vessel, or of any vessel belonging to said line, company, consignees, or owners refuse to receive back on board one of these vessels such aliens, and give to the immigration official in charge of such aliens a receipt for said aliens, together with an undertaking to comply with the terms of this section, or shall neglect to detain them thereon or shall refuse or neglect to return them to the country whence they came or to pay the cost of their maintenance while on land, or the cost of their deportation to the country whence they came by a vessel other than that belonging to the line, company, or owners which brought them, they shall be fined not less than the sum of $300 for each and every offense, and any vessel belonging to said line, company, or owner shall be refused clearance from any port of the United States while said fine is unpaid."

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The reasons for this amendment are:

(*a*) The frequent impracticability of disposing of an immigrant's case in time for him to be returned by the vessel which brought him.

(*b*) The deportation officer seldom finds the master or captain of the vessel in charge of her while in port, and the company, owner, owners, or consignees have offices generally at a distance from where the vessel is moored.

(*c*) Sometimes a tramp steamer or a sailing vessel, coming to our ports at irregular intervals, brings objectionable immigrants, and it becomes necessary to deport them. This can be done at the expense of the immigrant fund by the purchase of transportation on some other vessel, but it should be reimbursed by the owners, etc., of the vessel bringing the deported persons to the United States.

Money for privileges and fines to be paid into immigrant fund.

11. Money received from privileges and benefits, all fines and penalties, and all moneys collected from any source whatsoever growing out of the administration and enforcement of the immigration laws shall be paid into the immigrant fund created by the act, entitled "An act to regulate immigration," approved August 3, 1882.

Declaration of immigrants before embarking.

12. Provide that every alien who desires to take passage to the United States fill in a blank form containing all the questions to be answered in the lists or manifests and the following additional questions: Has the intending immigrant been in the United States before? If so, how many times? How much money did he bring each time? How much money did he carry back each time? Does his family accompany him? If not, has he a family in Europe, and how many constitute his family? Does he intend to send for his family later? Is any member of his family likely to be excluded by the immigration laws of the United States? If so, why? Has he any property in Europe? If so, what is its value?

Provide that he sign such form when filled in and deliver it to the steamship company, whose duty it shall be to deliver the same, together with the manifest, to the Commissioner of Immigration at the port of landing. Let the signature of the alien be preceded also by a declaration that he unequivocally binds himself to the truth of all his statements and will take a solemn oath thereto, if requested by an immigrant inspector, and knows that he will be returned if his answers are found to be false in any substantial particular. This statement made by the immigrant shall in no wise tend to relieve the transportation company from any responsibility for bringing any undesirable immigrants to the United States.

Change of twelfth question on manifest.

13. Change the twelfth question in the manifest—whether the immigrant (alien) has paid his own passage, or whether it has been paid by another, or by any corporation, society, municipality, or Government—by adding the words, "and if so, by whom."

Change of thirteenth question on manifest.

14. Change the thirteenth question—whether in possession of money; and if so, whether upward of $30; and how much, if $30 or less—by striking out the words "whether upward of $30; and how much, if $30 or less," and substituting the words "how much."

Repeal of section providing for expenditure at port of limited immigration.

15. Repeal so much of section 1 of the act to regulate immigration approved August 3, 1882, which reads as follows:

"*Provided*, That no greater sum shall be expended for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned at any port than shall have been collected at such port."

The main effect of rigid enforcement of immigration laws consists in deterring undesirable immigrants from attempts to land at this shore, just as well as the inspection of goods by the customs officials aims more to prevent than to detect smuggling. Inspection is necessary, no matter how much goods or how few persons are actually brought before them. An efficient inspection can only be effected by a certain minimum number of officials, which is at times out of proportion to the actual amount of head tax received at that port. The present law, providing that no greater sum shall be expended at any port than shall have been collected at such port, would necessarily lead to a relaxation in the enforcement of the law.

Prevents additions to manifest in transit.

16. Provide that the manifests, to be verified by the signatures and oaths of the master and surgeon of a ship, must be made out in such manner as to prevent alterations, that the unused spaces be crossed with lines, and that the exact number of passengers be mentioned in the oath.

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17. Require that debarred immigrants shall be returned to the country from whence they came. Those, however, who come in transit through contiguous territory shall be returned to the country in which they were last residents. Return of debarred immigrants who come through adjoining territory.

Transportation lines shall not collect, directly or indirectly, from a debarred immigrant the expense of returning him or his belongings.

18. Amend section 4 of the act of March 3, 1893, so the penalty shall not rest upon the immigrant by excluding him because the steamship company has made a mistake in not manifesting him. As it now stands it does great injustice to many immigrants who are entirely innocent of the steamship companies' mistakes. Amendment to section 4, 1893.

19. Provide that false testimony before a board of special inquiry shall be perjury, and that the making of a false affidavit as to his financial responsibility by a surety upon a bond or undertaking given for the purpose of inducing the admission of an immigrant, shall be likewise perjury. Perjury to make false affidavit.

20. Invest the Commissioner with the power of suspending the execution of the decision of any board of special inquiry, subject to the final decision of the Bureau. Commissioners may suspend execution of decision of boards of inquiry.

21. Grant to the Commissioner the right, with limitations, to apply to the United States courts for the arrest of immigrants, including alien contract laborers, unlawfully landed, within one year after landing. Arrest of immigrants.

22. Provide that the "coaching" of immigrants to enable them to evade or falsely answer inquiries made of them upon inspection shall be a misdemeanor and that it shall be punished in a specified manner. Making coaching of immigrants unlawful.

23. Power should be granted to debar persons who are believed to be convicts, suspicious characters, anarchists, etc., unless they establish a good reputation. Debarring of suspects.

24. Provision should be made to take the testimony in a summary manner of an immigrant ordered to be deported after giving a short but reasonable notice to the party charged with inducing him to migrate in violation of the alien contract labor laws, and the party so charged should have the right to appear in person or by counsel and cross-examine the witness, the testimony thus taken to be used as evidence in any action instituted, or to be instituted, to punish the person so charged, and to have the same effect as if the witness had so testified in open court. This will aid very much in the successful prosecution of all charged with the violation of these laws. Taking of testimony of debarred immigrants.

25. Authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint counsel to the Bureau of Immigration, who, in addition to other duties assigned him, shall assist United States district attorneys in conducting all legal proceedings growing out of the enforcement of the immigration or alien contract-labor laws. Appointment of counsel.

26. Provide that all persons coming to the United States with the intention of settling here, and leaving families in their native countries, shall by law be only admitted conditionally. And upon the arrival of their families, at any time within one year thereafter, it shall be the duty of the immigration officials to reopen the case of the immigrant conditionally landed, and to inspect and take into consideration the admission of the whole family in the same manner as if all of them had arrived at the same time, and to admit or deport any or all of them, including the one conditionally landed, according to the law governing immigration. Conditional admission.

27. National or State legislation is suggested, requiring all persons engaged in finding employment for immigrants to be licensed. Suggesting State legislation for the prevention of the padrone system.

That all persons contracting for the services of any immigrant within one year of his arrival in this country should pay the wages or salary earned directly to such immigrant, who alone shall receipt for the same, and payment to any middleman, boss, or other person shall not be recognized as a liquidation of the debt, and is hereby prohibited, except in case of his sickness or death his agent or legal representative can receipt therefor. All advances made to such immigrants for board, lodging, food, raiment, money, or other articles shall be made directly by the contractor to the immigrant, and not by or through any middleman, boss, or other person whatsoever, and at prices at which the same articles could be procured in open market.

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No contractor or employer of such immigrants should pay any money for debts contracted by, or advances made for, any such immigrant unless upon a written order or verbal direction of such immigrants given in person, and no such order or verbal direction shall be good for a longer period than the month in which it is given. Should any person, firm, or corporation, engaged in the business of finding employment, undertake to find employment for such immigrants without such license, or with or without a license induce, by letters, advertisement, or otherwise, immigration to the United States by promise of employment upon arrival, or attempt by any device or agreement to control the person of such immigrant in order to compel the payment of any debt due, or supposed to be due them, or receive their wages, or charge said immigrant for lodging and board, or any articles furnished, more than what the same is reasonably worth in open market, the person, firm, or corporation so doing should be guilty of a misdemeanor and should be fined not exceeding the sum of $500, and stand committed until the fine is paid. Give immigrants a prior lien on the work performed by them against their employers, and upon any moneys due their employers for their wages or salary in arrear.

Power should be given to carefully examine into the employment of children who are immigrants that have landed within one year, and employed as peddlers, mendicants, bootblacks, organ grinders, and other occupations, to modify, change, or abrogate any agreement if found to be unreasonable or unjust, and in case of ill-treatment should have proceedings instituted for the punishment of the offender according to law.

Some question might arise as to the constitutional right of Congress to enact some of the provisions of the proposed act, but the several States could provide legislation, as above indicated, which would effectually break up the padrone system and relieve our country from this species of involuntary servitude within the United States.

Recommending change in sec. 9, act of 1893.

28. It is recommended that in disposing of the privileges at the several immigrant stations as provided for by this section, the Secretary of the Treasury may give the same to any person or persons as shall undertake to exchange money, transport passengers or baggage, and furnish provisions and other necessities at prices most beneficial to the immigrant.

Extending time for returning immigrants to two years.

29. Extend the time for returning an immigrant who has become a public charge from one year to two years.

PRIVILEGES.

The annual receipts from the sale and rental of certain privileges at Ellis Island, New York, for each of the fiscal years 1894, 1895, and 1896, were as follows:

Restaurant	$10,260
Money exchange	8,175
Baggage	6,875

A new departure has been taken in awarding these privileges for the ensuing fiscal year, based upon your approval of the following recommendation in the report of the Immigration Investigation Commission, viz:

It is recommended that, in disposing of the privileges at the several immigrant stations, as provided for by this section, the Secretary of the Treasury may give the same to any such person or persons as shall undertake to exchange money, transport passengers or baggage, and furnish provisions and other necessities at prices most beneficial to the immigrant.

These privileges had heretofore been awarded to the highest bidder, with the object of securing the largest revenue for the benefit of the immigrant fund. From practical experience it was shown that the privilege holder endeavored to recoup himself for his outlay from

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the immigrant by every means at his command. It was therefore deemed best to change this policy in the interest of the immigrant, and to let these privileges to those who would furnish food at the lowest price, exchange money at the smallest percentage, and deliver baggage at the most reasonable charges. Accordingly bids were advertised for, as required by the act of 1893, and contracts for the next fiscal year were awarded as follows:

Restaurant privilege to Felix Livingston at $5,000 per annum, in consideration of his agreement to furnish articles of food at reduced prices named in the contract.

For transporting baggage to the American Transportation Company at a rental of $720, conditioned upon a charge of 40 cents per piece to all sections of the city and adjoining towns specified in contract.

Money exchange privilege to Francis J. Scully at a rental of $1,800 per annum, and the stipulation of a rate of exchange fixed in the contract.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF IMMIGRANT FUND FROM JULY 1, 1895, TO JUNE 30, 1896, AND THE BALANCE ON HAND JULY 1, 1896.

Ports.	Balance July 1, 1895.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Balance July 1, 1896.
Alaska	$12.50			$12.50
Apalachicola	5.00			5.00
Astoria	232.50	$55.00		287.50
Baltimore	86,488.82	13,699.00	$10,843.72	89,344.10
Boston	43,492.13	21,995.00	9,657.38	55,829.75
Buffalo	38.00			38.00
Belfast	6.00	5.00		11.00
Barnstable (Provincetown)	267.50			267.50
Brashears (Teche)	70.50			70.50
Brunswick	12.00			12.00
Beaufort, N. C	240.50			240.50
Beaufort, S. C	12.00	11.00		23.00
Bridgeport	12.50			12.50
Charlestown	26.00	2.00		28.00
Chicago	51.50			51.50
Corpus Christi	4.50			4.50
Cape Vincent	114.50			114.50
Detroit	382.00			382.00
Delaware	6.00			6.00
Duluth	338.50			338.50
Edgartown	9.50			9.50
Ellworth	.50			.50
Fall River	130.00			130.00
Fernandina	1.50			1.50
Galveston	208.44	36.00		244.44
Genesee	21.00			21.00
Gloucester	153.50	7.00		160.50
Huron	621.50			621.50
Jacksonville	100.00	1.00		101.00
Key West	16,996.90	6,806.00		23,802.90
Marblehead	12.00			12.00
Mobile	85.50	223.00		308.50
Michigan	50.50			50.50
Machias	5.00			5.00
New Orleans	14,515.73	2,248.00		16,763.73
New York	543,202.71	364,440.68	201,291.23	706,352,16
Newbern (Pamlico)	2.00			2.00
New London	2.50			2.50
New Bedford	2,982.00	207.00		3,189.00
New Haven	30.00			30.00
Norfolk	24.50			24.50
Newport News	795.00	3.00		798.00
Oswegatchie	115.50			115.50
Oswego	2.00			2.00
Oregon	11.00			11.00
Philadelphia	70,035.81	26,184.00	12,977.72	83,242.09
Portsmouth	1.00			1.00
Providence	30.00	1.00		31.00
Portland, Me	6,626.41	748.00		7,374.41
Portland, Oreg	2,079.00	290.00		2,369.00
Pensacola	189.00	6.00		195.00
Port Townsend (Puget Sound)	1,865.50	335.00		2,200.50
Richmond	127.50			127.50
San Francisco	27,490.46	5,448.00	4,056.24	28,882.22

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RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF IMMIGRANT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

Ports.	Balance July 1, 1895.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Balance July 1, 1896.
San Diego	$475.50	$2.00		$477.50
St. Augustine	63.00	28.00		91.00
Savannah	21.00			21.00
Salem and Beverly	9.00			9.00
Superior	502.50			502.50
Shieldsboro (Pearl River)	20.50			20.50
Tampa	28.50	15.00		43.50
Wilmington, Del.	31.00	4.00		35.00
Wilmington, N.C.		2.00		2.00
Willamette	58.50			58.50
Total United States				1,025,521.30
Quebec (Canada), Halifax (Nova Scotia)		6,891.00	$6,947.59	
Vancouver (British Columbia)		1,811.00	4,549.19	
Total	821,545.91	451,503.68	250,323.07	1,022,726.52
Less amount Ellis Island (improvement of) miscellaneous accounts, etc., as per statement June 30, 1895	$699,569.82			
Less amount Quebec (Canada), expenditures exceed receipts 1893 and 1894	4,035.89			
Less amount Vancouver (British Columbia), expenditures exceed receipts 1893 and 1894	2,825.81			
	706,431.52			706,431.52
Balance July 1, 1895	115,114.39			316,295.00
Less miscellaneous account July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1896			40,101.58	40,101.58
Total	115,114.39	451,503.68	290,424.65	
Balance July 1, 1896				276,193.42

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENSES.

	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.
Baltimore	$2,625.64	$2,613.95	$2,643.49	$2,960.64
Boston	2,342.63	2,307.95	2,725.85	2,280.95
New York	52,033.82	49,672.37	48,035.36	51,549.68
Philadelphia	2,984.00	2,947.20	3,481.65	3,564.87
San Francisco	992.20	932.15	995.65	1,136.24
Quebec and Halifax	1,601.48	1,833.99	1,707.59	1,804.53
Vancouver (British Columbia)	1,161.64	1,150.90	1,130.65	1,106.00
Miscellaneous	8,790.53	9,483.30	9,488.83	12,338.92
Total	72,531.94	70,941.81	70,209.07	76,741.83
Appropriation for the enforcement alien contract labor laws, 1896				100,000.00
Disbursements on account of salaries and traveling expenses of inspectors, together with amount expended in the deportation of aliens here in violation of law				99,835.59

The preceding tables, which contain a statement of the receipts, expenditures, and balances on account of the immigrant fund at the close of the fiscal year just ended, show an increase in the general balance on hand over that of the previous year of $161,079.03, the receipts for the year having amounted to $451,503.68, as against $315,113.16 for the year ended June 30, 1895, and the expenses having been $290,424.65, as against $278,060.96 for the periods indicated. The increase in expenditures was mainly caused by increased immigration.

The usual repairs required by as large a concern as the Ellis Island station have been made with care, strict attention having been given

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to those matters which will tend to make the various structures permanent, safe, and substantial.

A fire system has been instituted at a cost of $3,484, which will be a great protection to the many frame buildings on the island.

The preservation of large wood and tin surfaces in the proximity of salt water has required extensive painting, and this has been done at a cost approximating $4,000. The electric lighting system has been thoroughly overhauled and extended, and minor repairs and improvements added to the foregoing bring the whole expense for the year on this account to $11,949.50.

The moneys received from the head tax, which is paid directly by the various transportation lines bringing immigrants to this country, have been more than sufficient to pay the cost of administering the laws regulating immigration, including salaries of employees, relief to distressed immigrants, construction and maintenance of buildings, and the addition of improvements as the occasion required to meet the demands of an increasing immigration. All of this is accomplished without any cost whatever to the people of the United States for the protection afforded by a careful inspection and the exclusion or deportation of the undesirable classes of aliens.

By the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, the sum of $100,000 was appropriated for completing the buildings and other improvements at Ellis Island, to be returned in annual payments of $25,000 each. This sum has been returned in full as provided in said act, the last payment having been made at the close of the fiscal year 1895; and it appears, from the foregoing statement of receipts and expenditures, that a balance remained to the credit of the immigrant fund at the close of this year of $276,193.42.

Plans have been prepared and are in process of execution to increase the facilities of the station by a number of important improvements, which experience has demonstrated to be not only desirable but highly necessary.

The chief of these is the reclamation from the river of 2.79 acres, the location and proportion of which in relation to Ellis Island may be seen from the plat prefacing this report. The crowded condition of this important station will be greatly relieved by this addition to its area, and the value of the property will be increased to an extent much in excess of the cost of the work, which, as now contracted for, will be $19,882.

Another important improvement, now nearing completion, to cost $15,033, is the addition of a story to the detention house, which will afford long-needed room and comfort for those who are to be held for examination or deportation or for friends. Other improvements, including repairs to the same plant, a covered walk from the ferry landing to and along the front of the main building, and the filling in of crib work, bring the total of improvements now under construction or contract to $43,066.

By an act of the New York legislature the records of immigration to the port of New York prior to April 19, 1890, at which time this Bureau assumed charge of said port, have been transferred to this Bureau and removed from Albany, where they were practically inaccessible, to Ellis Island, at a cost of $194.47. Some suitable provision becoming necessary for the filing and preservation of these valuable records, amounting altogether to about 1,200 volumes, a contract was entered into by which the old powder house has been converted into

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a safe and convenient building for their accommodation at a cost of $372. This acquisition puts the officials at Ellis Island and this Bureau in possession of the complete records of immigration at the principal port of entry in the United States.

More than $1,000 a year has been saved to the fund by the new contract for ferry service, which is provided for at the rate of $62 per diem for the next fiscal year, instead of $65, the price paid during the past year.

The general appearance of the island has been greatly improved, as may be seen from the views accompanying this report, and a pardonable pride is felt in the admirable facilities now possessed at this station for a thorough examination of immigrants and their proper care during temporary detention. To those who are interested in the practical application of our immigration laws Ellis Island now offers the most interesting opportunity for study, an opportunity which can be profited by upon application to the Commissioner at New York or to this Bureau.

The expense of maintaining the business at other ports has been carefully supervised and every economy exercised consistent with the best interests of the service.

A careful management of the appropriation of $100,000 for the enforcement of the alien contract labor laws has enabled the Bureau to keep within the same, notwithstanding the vast territory to be covered by the inspectors of the service. The expenditures on this account amounted to $99,835.59, and were made up of salaries and traveling expenses of inspectors and the expense of the deportation of those who were found to be in this country in violation of the law.

I respectfully call your attention to the reports of Dr. J. H. Senner, commissioner at the port of New York, John J. S. Rodgers, commissioner at the port of Philadelphia, and Thomas F. Delhanty, commissioner at the port of Boston, Mass.

Much valuable information in detail is given by these gentlemen, which will prove of interest, especially the report of the commissioner at New York, where nearly 80 per cent of those seeking to better their condition by coming to this country are landed.

The commissioners at the various ports have performed their arduous duties with an ability and faithfulness which merits commendation, and this can be said of all the inspectors, interpreters, clerks, and other immigration officials with few exceptions.

HOSPITAL.

By the report in detail of Surg. William A. Wheeler, of the United States Marine-Hospital Service, in charge of the hospital at Ellis Island, herewith submitted, it will be seen with what care our country is protected against the importation of the insane, those suffering from loathsome or contagious disease, and all those who from injuries received, physical defects, or other causes are likely to become public charges. Those suffering from venereal diseases and, as far as possible, all immoral or pregnant unmarried women are also refused a landing in the United States.

The hospital is in a very satisfactory condition, and Surgeon Wheeler and his efficient corps of assistants are entitled to much credit for the commendable and humane manner in which the wants of the sick and helpless have been attended to.

I have to state that by the transfer recently made of Dr. Wheeler

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to another field of duty under the regulations of the Marine-Hospital Service this Bureau lost the services of one who devoted his executive ability and professional skill to the establishment of a hospital which reflects credit upon your administration.

The various transportation lines have continued to aid our officers in the execution of the law, and nothing worthy of mention has occurred recently to interrupt the pleasant relations which should exist between Government officials and those engaged in transporting immigrants, thereby insuring a prompt dispatch of public business and promotion of the private interests involved. A cheerful compliance with the law on the one hand and a faithful administration thereof with a desire to facilitate the commercial welfare of our country on the other tends to relieve many annoying features, and many unnecessary conflicts are happily avoided.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HERMAN STUMP,
Commissioner-General.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Ellis Island, New York Harbor, July 20, 1896.

SIR: I beg to submit herewith the following condensed report concerning the affairs and conditions at the Ellis Island immigrant station during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896:

INCREASE IN IMMIGRATION.

I would respectfully refer to the subjoined table as to the increase in immigration, from which it will be observed that immigration at the port of New York has increased during the fiscal year 1895–96 by some 72,781 over the preceding fiscal year. The increase recorded during the first six months, July to December, 1895, amounted to 38,442, while in the second six months, January to June, 1896, an increase of 34,339 is shown in detail in this table:

TABLE I.—TOTAL IMMIGRATION, 1894–95 AND 1895–96.

Month.	1894–95.	1895–96.
July	11,743	17,804
August	11,478	18,424
September	14,834	23,025
October	15,383	23,426
November	10,334	16,881
December	11,106	13,760
January	6,076	7,729
February	7,190	11,822
March	14,842	28,050
April	28,457	36,916
May	34,648	44,784
June	24,837	21,088
Total	190,928	263,709

The following two tables, marked respectively II and III, clearly indicate by nationalities the increase or decrease in male and female immigration, comparing the fiscal years 1894–95 and 1895–96.

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TABLE II.—INCREASE AND DECREASE OF THE MALE IMMIGRATION DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1894–95 AND 1895–96.

Country.	1894–95.	1895–96.	Increase.	Decrease.
Austria-Hungary:				
Bohemia	697	928	231	
Galicia	2,303	6,788	4,485	
Other Austria	6,273	10,312	4,039	
Hungary	8,208	15,573	6,365	
Belgium	472	656	184	
Denmark	1,939	1,540		399
France	1,337	1,290		47
Germany	12,990	13,048	58	
Greece	532	2,092	1,560	
Italy	24,605	49,980	25,375	
Netherland	789	851	63	
Norway	3,792	4,083	291	
Portugal	376	1,242	876	
Roumania	250	405	155	
Russia:				
Russia proper	14,702	22,479	7,778	
Finland	1,162	2,333	1,171	
Poland	186	138		48
Spain	113	151	38	
Sweden	6,032	8,469	2,437	
Switzerland	1,316	1,371	55	
Turkey in Europe	160	103		57
United Kingdom:				
England	8,700	6,184		885
Ireland	10,931	10,805		1,218
Scotland	1,538	1,256		69
Wales	735	601		
Turkey in Asia	1,898	2,889	991	
Canada	123	94		
West Indies	48	7		
Australia	16	15		1
South America	13	14	1	3
Miscellaneous	69	71	2	3
Total	112,306	165,768	53,462	

TABLE III.—INCREASE AND DECREASE OF THE FEMALE IMMIGRATION DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1894–95 AND 1895–96.

Country.	1894–95.	1895–96.	Increase.	Decrease.
Austria-Hungary:				
Bohemia	781	1,122	341	
Galicia	1,549	3,997	2,448	
Other Austria	3,796	5,523	1,731	
Hungary	4,514	7,842	3,328	
Belgium	283	386	103	
Denmark	1,589	1,280		309
France	914	1,026	112	
Germany	11,024	11,182	158	
Greece	28	51	23	
Italy	9,297	16,465	7,168	
Netherland	487	614	137	
Norway	2,425	2,516	91	
Portugal	541	1,234	693	
Roumania	172	291	119	
Russia:				
Russia proper	10,785	13,005	2,220	
Finland	1,004	1,834	830	
Poland	129	70		59
Spain	26	32	6	
Sweden	6,042	7,910	1,868	
Switzerland	834	882	48	
Turkey in Europe	51	43		8
United Kingdom:				
England	4,938	4,053		885
Ireland	15,370	14,152		1,218
Scotland	780	711		69
Wales	372	464	92	
Turkey in Asia	849	1,217	368	
Canada	16	21	5	
West Indies		1	1	
Australia	3	2		1
South America	5	2		3
Miscellaneous	16	13		3
Total	78,622	96,685	18,063	

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From these figures it will be observed that out of the total increase in male immigration of 53,462 no less than 25,575 were included in the immigration from Italy, while 7,778 came from Russia, 6,365 from Hungary, 4,485 from Galicia, 4,039 from other parts of Austria, 2,437 from Sweden, 1,560 from Greece, 1,171 from Finland, and 999 from Turkey in Asia. On the other hand, the male immigration from the United Kingdom shows the largest decrease recorded of 3,058.

Referring especially to female immigration during this period, it will be observed that out of a total increase of 18,063 no less than 7,168 came from Italy, 3,328 from Hungary, 2,448 from Galicia, 1,868 from Sweden, 1,731 from other parts of Austria, 693 from Portugal, and 368 from Turkey in Asia; while the decrease consisted almost entirely of the 2,172 from the United Kingdom and 309 from Denmark.

There appears to be no doubt that the increase in immigration during the last year is largely noticed in countries from which the immigration is not considered desirable, while of the immigration which is always sought Sweden alone furnished her proportion. In verification of this statement it may be noted that Germany, for instance, furnished not more than 216 to the total increase of 72,781. On the other hand, it is a noteworthy fact that an increase of 16,241 (25,805 against 9,564) of farmers, and also an increase of 9,141 in persons destined for the north central division of States (40,398 against 31,257) took place in the last fiscal year as compared with the preceding.

In order to fully and intelligently appreciate the character of last year's immigration, it is absolutely necessary to consider what large proportions of the arriving aliens had been in the United States before and how many were going to join members of their immediate family—that is, parents, children, husbands, wives, brothers, and sisters. By a survey of the annexed table, IV, you will observe that these figures are given in detail by nationalities:

TABLE IV.—ACTUAL AND TOTAL IMMIGRATION OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1895-96.

Country.	Have been in United States before.	Going to their immediate families.	Actual immigration.	Total immigration.
Austria-Hungary:				
Bohemia	287	915	848	2,050
Galicia	1,367	5,256	4,162	10,785
Other Austria	2,237	5,063	8,535	15,835
Hungary	5,461	9,049	8,905	23,415
Belgium	320	299	423	1,042
Denmark	747	763	1,310	2,820
France	577	576	1,163	2,316
Germany	4,484	7,943	11,803	24,230
Greece	105	373	1,665	2,143
Italy	14,236	20,248	31,961	66,445
Netherlands	142	392	931	1,465
Norway	1,811	1,593	3,195	6,599
Portugal	852	875	1,249	2,476
Roumania	50	300	346	696
Russia:				
Russia proper	1,710	19,075	14,699	35,484
Finland	694	1,308	2,165	4,167
Poland	52	42	116	208
Spain	44	40	95	183
Sweden	4,284	5,506	6,589	16,379
Switzerland	553	593	1,102	2,253
Turkey in Europe	21	58	67	146
United Kingdom:				
England	2,382	2,676	5,179	10,237
Ireland	5,395	9,833	9,629	24,957
Scotland	667	1,016	284	1,967
Wales	258	537	270	1,065
Turkey in Asia	530	921	2,655	4,106
Canada	31	2	80	115
West Indies	3		5	8
Australia	4	9	4	17
South America		3	13	16
Miscellaneous			84	84
Total	48,804	95,269	118,636	263,709

The table also clearly shows that a very large proportion of the immigrants, arrived from the countries which as a rule do not furnish the most desirable immigration, and which, as above stated, have shown the largest increase during the last fiscal year, could not properly be regarded as new immigrants, since they had either been in this country at least once before, or came here for the purpose of being reunited with their immediate families.

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The annexed table, V, furnishes a comparison of these interesting statistics for the last two fiscal years, giving also the percentages of the various categories indicated in the total.

TABLE V.—COMPARISON BETWEEN THE FISCAL YEARS 1894–95 AND 1895–96.

	Fiscal year 1894–95.					Fiscal year 1895–96.				
	Total immigration.	Returning immigrants.		Going to families.		Total immigration.	Returning immigrants.		Going to families.	
		No.	Per ct.	No.	Per ct.		No.	Per ct.	No.	Per ct.
First 6 months	74,878	18,137	24.22	29,861	39.88	113,320	22,948	20.25	44,810	39.54
Second 6 months	116,050	27,143	23.37	39,776	34.27	150,389	25,856	17.13	50,459	33.55

Table VI, here inserted, shows the number of illiterates arriving and total amount of money brought per capita, according to the various nationalities, during the last year.

TABLE VI.—ILLITERACY AND MONEY BROUGHT PER CAPITA DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1895–96.

1895–96.	Total immigration.	Number of illiterates.	Total amount of money brought.	Money brought per capita.
Bohemia	2,050	220	$56,087	$27.36
Galicia	10,785	5,199	109,458	10.15
Other Austria	15,835	4,730	161,490	10.83
Hungary	23,415	8,739	275,407	5.89
Belgium	1,042	99	26,792	25.71
Denmark	2,820	20	44,401	15.74
France	2,316	92	91,534	35.64
Germany	24,230	410	747,028	38.31
Greece	2,143	516	28,633	13.36
Italy	66,445	30,728	581,342	8.75
Netherlands	1,465	42	20,273	13.84
Norway	6,599	67	70,853	10.74
Portugal	2,476	1,468	21,488	8.27
Roumania	696	100	9,753	14.02
Russia proper	35,484	6,979	249,165	7.02
Finland	4,167	415	44,135	10.59
Poland	208	88	2,591	12.46
Spain	183	28	13,086	71.62
Sweden	16,379	150	256,091	15.64
Switzerland	2,253	14	75,059	33.32
Turkey in Europe	146	33	2,899	19.86
England	10,237	299	198,085	19.35
Ireland	24,957	1,430	308,629	12.39
Scotland	1,967	84	32,061	16.25
Wales	1,065	78	26,436	24.83
Turkey in Asia	4,106	1,576	74,381	18.11
All others	240	10	7,242	31.06
Total	263,709	66,314	3,534,399	13.45

BOARD OF SPECIAL INQUIRY.

It may be readily assumed that, owing to the arrival of the immigration above detailed, the board of special inquiry has been obliged to work during this time at high pressure, since all of the inspectors at this station, in conducting the examination of arriving immigrants, have acted in full consciousness of their sworn duty to refer any immigrant who did not appear clearly and beyond doubt entitled to admission to a more elaborate examination before the board of special inquiry. The following table, No. VII, shows that no less than 40,539 cases were heard before the boards of special inquiry (it being frequently necessary to convene three or four separate boards for continuous service during the day at the same time), while the number of hearings conducted during the months of March, April, and May of the present year, 5,862, 6,876, and 6,505, respectively, surpassed by far any figures heretofore recorded in the immigration service for similar periods, and may

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serve to indicate the amount of detailed clerical work involved, including the transcribing of all the boards' minutes in triplicate, but which labor can only be properly appreciated by one who is fully conversant with our methods, like yourself.

TABLE VII.—REPORT OF THE BOARD OF SPECIAL INQUIRY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1895-96.

Fiscal year 1895-96.	Total number of cases.	Admitted.	Excluded.	Deferred.	Admitted on rehearing.	Excluded on rehearing.
1895.						
July	2,351	1,262	363	364	232	130
August	2,265	1,293	295	351	196	90
September	2,665	1,652	322	406	191	94
October	2,379	1,536	279	348	145	74
November	2,241	1,306	251	447	131	106
December	2,377	846	356	420	589	166
1896.						
January	1,539	577	256	216	380	110
February	2,115	885	359	301	440	126
March	5,862	2,628	1,265	617	1,020	332
April	6,876	2,689	1,685	447	1,518	538
May	6,505	3,095	1,100	647	1,272	391
June	3,404	1,420	585	425	757	217
Total	40,539					

RECAPITULATION.

Admitted on first hearing	19,189
Excluded on first hearing	7,116
Deferred	4,989
Admitted on rehearing	6,871
Excluded on rehearing	2,374
Total number of cases before the board	40,539

In this connection I may state that it would have been practically impossible to satisfactorily dispose of such an enormous amount of detailed work but for your prompt indorsement of the recommendation submitted in my last annual report to appoint a second permanent secretary to the board and a temporary assistant stenographer and typewriter for use during the busiest season.

DETENTION OF IMMIGRANTS.

As a result of the numerous cases of detained immigrants held for action by the board of special inquiry, the housing and sleeping accommodations at this station have been taxed beyond their utmost capacity. The detention of as many as 800, and often more, persons overnight for a month continuously has been a not infrequent occurrence, the high-water mark having been reached May 17, when some 1,078 immigrants, including men, women, and children, were kept here overnight. The extraordinary amount of labor and responsibility thus incurred necessitated the temporary employment of additional night watchmen, gatemen, interpreters, and, above all, cleaners, the appointment of which extra force was cheerfully assented to by the honorable Secretary of the Treasury and yourself. In order to keep the vast number of such immigrants under safeguard and protection, and at the same time to maintain unceasingly that cleanliness which is the necessary foundation to a proper sanitary condition, has been verily a herculean task, and I am gratified to state that my personal endeavors in this direction, as well as those of my assistants, have been crowned with entire success, in spite of the inadequacy of the accommodations existing during the greater period of this time.

The experiences during the past spring have confirmed the apprehensions expressed in my last annual report, and have led to the prompt carrying out of my recommendation, then made, to the effect that "proper and sufficient accommodations be constructed for the housing of each and every immigrant detained at this station, in a manner worthy of the great country which has established this institution," with your approval and under authority readily granted by the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, and a thorough reconstruction of our dormitory according to plans and specifications prepared by Special Immigrant Inspector J. C. Nielsen, which latter work has already been inaugurated by the

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responsible contractor who had been successful in the public competition. This work is now in process of construction, and I feel that we will eventually be furnished with all the necessary sleeping accommodations, as well as suitable facilities for bathing, for detained immigrants of any class or description.

Of the 2,657 immigrants returned from this station to their native countries, according to law, 145 were deported under the one-year clause, 1,756 as paupers, and 756 as contract laborers. Concerning the nationalities of these immigrants, I beg to state that more than one-half of all those deported were Italians, a total of 1,368, while Austria furnishes the next largest number, or 465, mostly Polaks. Some 387 were returned to Russia, 104 to Germany, and 96 to Hungary. It may be safely stated that the large number of Italians deported unquestionably resulted in the final restoration of the normal condition in immigration from that country.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES—PRIVILEGES.

Owing to the increased immigration during the past year, the receipts show a decided advance over those received for the previous fiscal year. Such receipts included $322,676 from the head tax, $32,785.05 for rentals, and $9,767.63 from hospital bills. Notwithstanding a considerably higher expenditure for salaries, owing in part to the temporary but largely to the permanent increase in our force of employees, the immigration station at Ellis Island has not only proved to be a self-sustaining institution, but has yielded a large surplus, which from the information available here will undoubtedly exceed $175,000. It is most unlikely that the next fiscal year will show such a boasted balance. The prospects of a large immigration are by no means promising, which condition will of course be responsible for a decided decrease in our receipts, which decrease will be still further necessarily affected by the wise change adopted in the rental of privileges at this station. Pursuant to the recommendation made in the report of the Immigration Investigating Commission, of which body you are the chairman and Mr. McSweeney and myself the other members, the honorable Secretary of the Treasury decided to abandon the practice of giving out the privileges at this island to the highest bidder, since experience had clearly proven that the high rentals received must necessarily, directly or indirectly, be ultimately borne by the immigrants themselves. Proposals for the exclusive privileges of exchanging foreign money, feeding the immigrants, and transporting their baggage for a period of three years, from July 1, 1896, were solicited and received under conditions most beneficial to the immigrants. As a consequence the rentals have been greatly reduced as well as the charges which the immigrants are obliged to pay. The beneficial results of this change have been already shown in our practical work under the new arrangements.

At the expiration of the contract for the ferry service between Ellis Island and the New York Barge Office, your efforts have resulted in a reduction of $3 per day from the Government expenses, at the same time securing the construction of a new ferry boat, especially fitted up for this service, which will be placed, if accepted by the Department, in use for the service within a few months.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The crowded condition of this little island, which is now almost entirely covered with buildings, induced me to recommend a plan which, if properly carried out, will result in the greatly needed enlargement of the available area by the construction of suitable crib work, which should then be filled in with earth in the most approved manner. Thanks to your prompt and willing indorsement of my recommendation made for this purpose and the detailment of Special Inspector Nielsen to prepare the complete plans and specifications for the work needed, there is every reason to believe that this most necessary and beneficial improvement will be well under way within a short time.

The heating apparatus at this station is now practically worn out, being no longer in a condition to give satisfactory service, and needs extensive repairs. A further delay of this undertaking would undoubtedly endanger the possibility of suitably heating the hospital buildings and dormitories in due season, and would also lead to a greater consumption of coal than was burned during the last two years. I would therefore respectfully recommend that these repairs be authorized at the earliest possible opportunity.

The telegraph and telephone service at this island has been not only insufficient for our use, but most unreliable as well, which condition has been responsible for serious inconvenience and most annoying delays in important work of the service, on account of the remote location of the station, and which, if continued, might readily lead to disastrous consequences in case of fire or other calamity. The fundamental cause of our trouble in this direction is found in the laying of the

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cable from this island to Communipaw, N. J., across a channel which is in constant use by ships and vessels of all kinds. To obviate the difficulties experienced, I would respectfully recommend that a new cable be laid from this island to the National Docks, a distance of over a mile, but which, I am assured, would be absolutely safe, since, although the cable would be laid under anchorage ground of powder ships, no anchorage is permitted within at least 300 yards of such vessels. It has been ascertained that in laying this new cable it would be possible to include a sufficient number of wires to allow the various privilege holders at this station to have individual telephones at their own expense, at the same time keeping a reserve wire for the Western Union Telegraph Company. The existence of but one telephone on this island, with such varied and important business interests represented outside of the official business of this station, has repeatedly proved most detrimental to a prompt conduct of many of our important affairs. Should my recommendations in this direction be approved, it is further proposed to equip the various buildings with an interior local telephone system connecting the offices and divisions of the service.

The exposed location of Ellis Island is responsible for the hardship endured in traveling from the ferry slip of this building during all seasons of the year, and I beg to respectfully renew my recommendation to the effect that a portion of the gangway leading from the ferry slip to the main building be placed under cover with a plain but substantial construction which would afford the needed protection, not only against the ravages of the snow and rain storms experienced in the winter months, but against the burning rays of the sun from which we are obliged to suffer in the summer. Under this same heading may be included the extended board walks, which have been very much worn and require immediate renewing.

Among other improvements undertaken to increase our scope of general usefulness may be mentioned the matter of securing possession of the voluminous records of the State emigration commission, which have been for a number of years past under the keeping of the State librarian at Albany. After preparing a suitable place for the reception of these valuable and important records, through alterations made to an old storage magazine on this island, steps were taken to have a bill introduced before the legislature of this State regularly and legally authorizing the desired transfer of the records in question. Early in June the act authorizing this transfer, which had been prepared by our attorneys under my personal supervision, became a law, and in pursuance of authority received from you the statistician has been detailed to bring about the transfer of these immigration records from Albany to Ellis Island, where they will be systematically arranged for future reference.

I beg to take this means of again briefly drawing attention to the recommendation made in the report of the Immigration Investigating Commission to the effect that a wise distribution of the desirable immigrants among the localities where they are specially needed and their employment in the kinds of work for which they are peculiarly fitted is most to be desired in handling the immigration problem, and that for this purpose a national land and labor clearing house be established in connection with the great immigrant station at Ellis Island, with branches at the other stations. This could prevent nearly all possible dangers from immigration and at the same time give this great nation all the benefits for the future which it has unquestionably derived from immigration in the past.

In conclusion I beg to express my hearty thanks for your general kindness and circumspect cooperation in furthering the arduous work at this important station during this the third year of the present administration, which has been in many ways the most trying as well as the most successful year in which we have had the honor to serve our country in protecting it from an undesirable immigration.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Respectfully, yours,

D. J. H. SENNER,
Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION,
Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION SERVICE,
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SURGEON,
Ellis Island, N. Y., August 10, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the immigrant hospital for the year ending June 30, 1896, as well as the report of the work of our medical examiners for the same period, together with our financial exhibit.

The number of sick and disabled immigrants requiring hospital care does not vary much per 1,000, and generally speaking it may be said to be one-half of 1 per

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cent. Our death rate has been 3⅛ per cent—a very low average for a hospital treating all diseases. The average length of hospital treatment has been 8¼ days, as against 9¼ days last year and 10 days in 1894. The cost of a ration has been 27⅝ cents, as against 31.3 cents in 1895 and 31⅝ cents in 1894. It is not believed that the ration can be further reduced with due regard to the needs of the patients.

Our buildings have been well cared for, and are to-day in good serviceable condition, with the single exception of the floors of the male and female wards. These are very old, not having been renewed when the building was altered for hospital use, and a new hard-wood floor will be imperatively needed before another year.

I desire to record here my appreciation of the meritorious service of the officers and employees.

Very respectfully, W. A. WHEELER.
Surgeon United States Marine-Hospital Service, in Charge.

The COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Ellis Island, N. Y.

SUMMARY OF HOSPITAL TRANSACTIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1896.

Number of patients in hospital at the beginning of year	55
Number of patients admitted to hospital during the year	1,662
Total treated (men, 546; women, 576; children, male, 323; female, 272)	1,717
Births (male, 5; female, 5)	10
Deaths (men, 20; women, 6; children, male, 8; female, 6)	40
Number of pay patients treated during the year	1,399
Number of free patients treated during the year	318
Number of days' treatment for pay patients	10,897
Number of days' treatment for free patients	3,606
Total number of days' hospital treatment	14,503
Average daily attendance	39¾
Number of patients in hospital at the end of year	29

DETAILED REPORT OF HOSPITAL TRANSACTIONS.

Hospital.	On hand July 1, 1895.	Admitted during year.	Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Not improved.	Died.	Remaining June 30, 1896.	Deported.	Number of days' treatment.
Health department	1	22	23	21			2			632
Immigrant	54	1,640	1,694	1,191	226	210	38	29	133	13,871
Total	55	1,662	1,717	1,212	226	210	40	29	133	14,503

Average number of day's treatment in each hospital: Health department, 27½; immigrant hospital, 8¼.

NATIONALITY OF PATIENTS TREATED.

Country.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.
			Male.	Female.	
Ireland	48	72	6	7	133
England	24	22	8	12	66
Wales		3	1	2	6
Scotland	2	3			5
Germany	67	79	29	37	212
France	3	8		5	16
Russia	71	111	115	65	362
Poland	2	6	5	8	21
Switzerland	5	2			7
Sweden	23	20	7	10	60
Norway	7	3		1	11
Belgium	2	1	1		4
Holland	6	7	8	7	28
Italy	176	119	81	77	453

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NATIONALITY OF PATIENTS TREATED—Continued.

Country.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Total
			Male.	Female.	
Spain	1				1
Portugal	1	4	2	1	8
Denmark	5	6	6	3	20
Hungary	18	24	4	5	51
Austria	64	59	31	23	177
Bohemia	2	3	3	2	10
Finland	2	15	10	6	33
Africa		2			2
Arabia		1	1		2
Syria	4	4	1		9
Greece	11	1	1	1	14
Others	2	1	3		6
Total	546	576	323	272	1,717

Number of rations furnished patients	14,503
Number of rations furnished attendants	3,648
Total number of rations furnished	18,151

Cost of ration (three meals), 27⅞ cents.

WORK OF THE MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

Number of steerage passengers inspected upon arrival	289,020
Of these there were physically examined and—	
Sent to hospital for treatment	1,355
Rejected and sent before the board of special inquiry for action	216
Certified and sent before the board of special inquiry for action	919
Recorded (minor defects)	6,499
Number of landed cases applying for relief	384
Of these there were physically examined and—	
Sent to hospital for treatment	307
Certified for deportation and—	
Sent to hospital awaiting return	76
Remained in city awaiting return	8
Rejected (no case for medical department)	69
Cost of maintaining the medical inspection and examining service	$7,705.80
Cost of each patient per day in—	
The hospital of the health department	$2.04
Immigrant hospital	$0.92

BALANCE SHEET.

DR.		CR.	
To furniture, fixtures and hospital appliances	$2,548.76	By furniture and fixtures on hand, less wear and tear	$2,608.90
To hospital clothing purchased	183.20	By bills rendered steamship companies	10,108 78
To lumber purchased	50.00	To balance	10,352.46
To fire buckets	10.50		
To stamping outfit	3.75		
To repairs to typewriter	9.92		
To burials	681.50		
To paint	100.00		
To repairs to range	12.20		
To drugs	596.66		
To freight	19.20		
To meats and fish	1,499.11		
To subsistence stores	3,262.91		
To laundry supplies	49.86		
To ice	217.06		
To health department	1,292.00		
To transportation (of sick immigrants)	12.00		
To salaries of hospital officers and attendants	4,815.71		
To salaries of officers and clerk medical examining service	7,705.80		
Total	23,070.14	Total	23,070.14

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MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT.

Diseases and injuries of patients treated in hospital by the United States immigration service, port of New York, during the year ended June 30, 1896.

Diseases. (Follow in order and arrangement the nosology of the official nomenclature of diseases.)	Remaining under treatment from previous month.	Received during the month.	Total to be accounted for.	Discharged.			Died.	Remaining under treatment.	Deported.	Admitted by board.	Admitted on bond.
				Recovered.	Improved.	Not improved.					
Small pox	1	8	9	7			2				
Chicken pox	3	13	16	12	4						
Measles	6	123	129	126			a 2	1			
Scarlet fever		12	12	11				1			
Whooping cough		3	3	3							
Diphtheria	1	5	6	4			1	1			
Cerebro-spinal fever		2	2		1		1				
Simple continued fever		2	2	2							
Enteric fever	1	5	6	5			1				
Sporadic cholera		1	1				1				
Dysentery		4	4	3			1				
Malarial fever		18	18	13	5						
Erysipelas		14	14	12		1		1	1		
Syphilis:											
Secondary		5	5		4	1			2		
Of bone		1	1		1						
Congenital		1	1			1					
Gonorrhœa		3	3		1			2			
Effects of insects		4	4	4							
Pediculus:											
Capitis		5	5	5							
Vestimenti		1	1	1							
Ivy poisoning		1	1					1			
Foreign body (gunshot)		1	1	1							
Effects of heat		2	2	2							
Starvation		7	7	3			4				
Alcoholism		6	6	4		2			2		
Delirium tremens		3	3	3							
Debility		35	35	25	9	1			2		1
Rheumatic fever	1	7	8	8							
Rheumatism	1	17	18	5	9	3		1	2		
Warts		1	1	1							
Epithelioma of tongue		1	1			1					
Tubercle:											
Of lung		23	23		9	8	5	1	5	1	
Of bone		1	1			1					
Rickets		1	1			1					
Anæmia		5	5	2	2	1			1		
Meningitis, cerebral		1	1	1							
Infantile paralysis		1	1			1					
Progressive muscular atrophy		1	1			1			1		
Hemiplegia:											
Right		2	2			1		1	1		
Left		2	2		1	1				1	
Paralysis, local, arm		2	2			2					
Local hyperæsthesia, leg		3	3	2	1				2		
Neuralgia		3	3		3						
Sciatica		1	1	1							
Megrim		1	1	1							
Epilepsy		4	4			4			1	1	
Hysteria		4	4		2	2			1		
Hypochondriasis	1		1			1			1		
Insanity		35	35	3	2	30			30	1	
Mania, acute	2	10	12	2	2	6	1	1	7		
Melancholia	b 2	16	18	1	3	14			11		
Idiocy		5	5			5			3		2
Mental incapacity		2	2			2			1	1	
Conjunctivitis:											
Acute		17	17	14	3						
Chronic		3	3		1	2			1		
Phlyctenular		7	7	5	2						
Keratitis, vascular		1	1		1						
Ulcer of cornea		5	5	1	3	1					
Opacity of cornea		1	1			1					
Atrophy optic nerve		1	1			1			1		
Myopia		1	1			1					
Retinitis, pigmentary		1	1					1			

a Pneumonia lobar (2).

b Expiration of year (2).

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Diseases and injuries of patients treated in hospital by the United States immigration service, port of New York, etc.—Continued.

Diseases. (Follow in order and arrangement the nosology of the official nomenclature of diseases.)	Remaining under treatment from previous month.	Received during the month.	Total to be accounted for.	Discharged.			Died.	Remaining under treatment.	Deported.	Admitted by board.	Admitted on bond.
				Recovered.	Improved.	Not improved.					
Cataract, hard, double		1	1			1			1		
Phthiriasis		1	1	1							
Blepharitis		1	1		1						
Entropion		1	1	1							
Symblepharon		1	1	1							
Ptosis		1	1			1			1		
Inflammation middle ear:											
Acute		4	4	1	3						
Chronic		1	1			1					
Deafness		1	1			1					
Deaf-dumbness		1	1			1				1	
Epistaxis		1	1	1							
Inflammation mucous membrane, nose		1	1		1						
Endocarditis		1	1		1				1		
Valvular disease heart:											
Aortic		1	1				a 1				
Mitral	1	5	6		2	3	1		2		
Angina pectoris		1	1			1			1		
Syncope		6	6	6							
Laryngitis		3	3	3							
Bronchitis:											
Acute		12	12	10	2						
Chronic		5	5		3	2			1		
Spasmodic asthma		1	1		1						
Pneumonia:											
Lobar	1	42	43	35	1		7		1		
Lobular		4	4	2			2				
Pleurisy:											
Acute		9	9	7	1	1			1		
With effusion		1	1		1						
Abscess, of dental periosteum		2	2	2							
Toothache		1	1		1						
Sore throat		1	1	1							
Tonsillitis, follicular		7	7	6	1						
Inflammation of pharynx		1	1	1							
Hemorrhage from stomach		3	3	2	1						
Inflammation of stomach:											
Acute		6	6	5	1						
Subacute		2	2	2							
Dyspepsia		1	1	1							
Inflammation of intestines:											
Catarrhal	1	11	12	9	2		1				
Acute		9	9	8	1						
Colitis		1	1				1				
Abscess of subperitoneal tissue		1	1	1							
Intestinal obstruction		1	1	1							
Diarrhœa		11	11	8	2			1			
Colic		8	8	8							
Piles, external		1	1			1			1		
Prolapsus of rectum		1	1		1						
Fistula in ano		1	1			1			1		
Cirrhosis of liver		3	3		2	1					
Inflammation of bile ducts, catarrhal		1	1		1						
Peritonitis, local acute		1	1	1							
Induration and enlargement of spleen		1	1			1					
Inflammation of lymph glands, groin		5	5	1	4						
Suppuration of lymph glands, groin		1	1	1							
Nephritis, acute		5	5	1			b 4				
Bright's disease		1	1				b 1				
Inflammation of bladder		1	1		1						
Stricture of urethra		2	2		1		c 1				
Hypertrophy of prostate		1	1			1			1		
Hydrocele of cord		2	2			2					
Epididymitis		2	2	1	1						
Ovarian tumor		1	1			1			1		
Hemorrhage of uterus		1	1	1							
Laceration of cervix uteri		1	1			1			1		
Abscess of labium major of vulvo vaginal gland		1	1		1						
Ulcer of vulva		1	1	1							

a Cirrhosis liver (1). b Valvular disease heart, 1. c Septicæmia, 1.

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Diseases and injuries of patients treated in hospital by the United States immigration service, port of New York, etc.—Continued.

Diseases. (Follow in order and arrangement the nosology of the official nomenclature of diseases.)	Remaining under treatment from previous month.	Received during the month.	Total to be accounted for.	Discharged.			Died.	Remaining under treatment.	Deported.	Admitted by board.	Admitted on bond.
				Recovered.	Improved.	Not improved.					
Amenorrhœa		1	1			a1					
Dysmenorrhœa		3	3	2	1				3		
Pregnancy	2	35	37	5		31		1	16	16	1
Vomiting of pregnancy		4	4	3	1				1		
Effects of—											
Abortion		4	4	4							
Miscarriage		1	1	1							
Childbirth	1	16	17	15	2						
Parturition		6	6	5				1			
Abscess of breast		1	1	1							
Abscess of periosteum, finger		1	1	1							
Necrosis of jaw and finger		1	1			1					
Necrosis of superior maxilla		1	1			1					
Necrosis of femur		1	1			1			1		
Fracture of femur, ununited		1	1	1							
Synovitis of knee:											
Acute		1	1	1							
Chronic		1	1			1					
Deformity due to ankylosis, hip		1	1			1					
Caries dorsal vertabræ		1	1			1					
Inflammation of muscles of leg		1	1	1							
Inflammation of connect tissue:											
Arm		4	4	3	1						
Hand		4	4	3	1						
Foot		1	1		1						
Abscess of connective tissue		7	7	5	1			1			
Neck		2	2	1	1						
Jaw		1	1	1							
Face		1	1		1						
Finger		1	1	1							
Leg	1	5	6	4	2				1		
Foot		2	2	2							
Erythema		1	1	1							
Urticaria		3	3	3							
Eczema	2	24	26	12	14				1		
Of scalp		20	20	8	8	4					
Of face		3	3		3						
Psoriasis		4	4		2	2			3		
Sycosis		3	3		1	1		1	2		
Ichthyosis		2	2		2						
Chilblain		17	17	12	5						
Ulcer of skin:											
Hand		1	1	1							
Foot		1	1	1							
Leg		5	5	1	4						
Frostbite		8	8	8							
Fissures of skin		2	2	1				1			
Boils		4	4	2	2						
Carbuncle		1	1		1						
Tinea capitis		5	5	4	1						
Favus	9	59	68	4	52	12			b9		
Itch		5	5	4	1						
Pediculosis capitis		5	5	4	1						
Scald of arm		2	2	2							
Incised wound, hand		1	1	1							
Burn of hand		6	6	3	3						
Burn of foot		3	3	3							
Punctured wound, hip		1	1	1							
Wound of scalp		6	6	4	1			1			
Contusion of skull		1	1	1							
Concussion of brain		2	2	2							
Incised wound, face		2	2	2							
Fracture of lower jaw		1	1	1							
Incised wound, eyelid		2	2	2							
Contusion of chest		3	3	3							
Lacerated perineum		1	1			1					
Sprain of wrist		1	1		1						
Amputation of finger		1	1	1							
Wound of foot		2	2	1		1			1		
Infected wound of finger		1	1	1							
Contusion of arm		1	1	1							

a Antiflexion of uterus.

b 3 escaped.

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Diseases and injuries of patients treated in hospital by the United States immigration service, port of New York, etc.—Continued.

Diseases. (Follow in order and arrangement the nosology of the official nomenclature of diseases.)	Remaining under treatment from previous month.	Received during the month.	Total to be accounted for.	Discharged.			Died.	Remaining under treatment.	Deported.	Admitted by board.	Admitted on bond.
				Recovered.	Improved.	Not improved.					
Fracture of—											
Clavicle		1	1	1							
Humerus		2	2	1				1			
Radius		2	2	1	1						
Contusion of hip		5	5	4	1						
Contusion of foot		3	3	2	1						
Sprain of ankle		5	5	4	1						
Incised wound of knee		1	1	1							
Wound of foot, old		1	1		1						
Fracture:											
Of femur, neck	1	4	5	3			1	a1			
Of leg, both bones		5	5	4	1				1		
Of tibia		1	1	1							
Of metacarpus		2	2	1	1						
Malingerer		3	3	3							
Infancy	1	35	36			33	b1	2	4		
Accompanying	16	441	457	452				5			
Observation		155	155	154				1			
Detained		1	1	1							
Total	55	1,662	1,717	1,212	226	210	40	29	133	22	4

a Chronic nephritis and valvular disease heart, 1. *b* Pneumonia lobar, 1.

A correct compilation from the register of patients and case book.
Rate of mortality exclusive of the accompanying, $3\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.

W. A. WHEELER, *Surgeon.*

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Philadelphia, Pa., September 25, 1896.

SIR: I respectfully beg leave to submit herewith a report of the workings of this branch of the immigration service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896

Twenty-eight thousand six hundred and ninety-four persons from foreign ports arrived at the port of Philadelphia, and were examined and inspected as required by the several immigration acts of Congress. This number included cabin as well as steerage passengers, and 52 stowaways and 1 workaway. Of the total number of arrivals (28,694) 3,658 were citizens of the United States and alien visitors or aliens in transit, and 25,036 were alien immigrants; and of that number 59 were debarred and 24,977 were permitted to land in the United States.

From the statistical report of immigration at this port for the last fiscal year, transmitted to the Bureau in July, compared with that of the preceding year, it will be seen that there was a decrease of 1,350 in the number of alien immigrants arrived during the year ending June 30, 1896, from the previous year, as shown by the following table:

Month.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Month.	1894-95.	1895-96.
July	2,143	2,036	February	839	861
August	1,809	2,289	March	1,804	2,152
September	3,158	3,526	April	2,382	2,775
October	3,324	1,797	May	3,849	4,027
November	1,424	1,306	June	3,574	2,120
December	1,099	1,161			
January	922	927	Total	26,327	24,977

and in the whole number of persons arrived (28,694) a falling off of 3,394 is apparent as compared with the number arrived during the preceding year (32,088).

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Twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and thirty-six of the total arrivals came on regular line passenger steamers, and 958 persons arrived on 167 sundry steam and sailing vessels not belonging to any regular line. Of the 52 stowaways above named 20 were debarred and 32 were landed, latter being for the most part United States citizens; and those who were not citizens, having been found qualified to land, the fine of $10 for failure to manifest their names in accordance with law was exacted in each case from the master, agent, consignee, or owner of the vessel. The workaway was found to be an American citizen.

During the year 40 persons were treated in the hospitals. Of this number 16 arrived at the port of Philadelphia; the remaining 24 landed at other ports, and of necessity were cared for here. Ten cases of immigrants sick on arrival were sent to the hospitals by the steamship companies, who also paid for the cost of their treatment. The cases of 13 other immigrants who had been admitted to hospitals for treatment and notice of their admission served upon this office were investigated, but they did not appear to be proper subjects for treatment under the law at our hands, and the hospital authorities were so notified in each case.

In all, 135 alien immigrants were returned to their homes in Europe during the year, 59 having been debarred on arrival and 76 returned within one year after landing from causes existing prior thereto. In addition to the above, 21 immigrants who had landed at other ports were returned by this office, upon orders from the Bureau to the ports of landing, for deportation to the country whence they came, having become public charges within one year after landing. Thirty other immigrants whose cases did not come within the law were deported by various national societies, at the instance of this office, during the year.

The whole number of applicants for relief whose cases were recorded in this office was 334. All who claimed to have arrived in the United States within one year were, upon investigation and verification of landing, given such relief as was applicable to each case within the law and regulations thereunder. One hundred and sixty-nine of the above claimed to have landed at the port of Philadelphia, 162 at other ports of the United States, and 3 at Canadian ports.

Work was secured for 126 of the above-mentioned applicants for relief through employment offices in this city, without expense to the immigrant fund, and the cases of 53 were referred by this office to the various national charitable societies of Philadelphia, and in a majority of these cases relief was afforded to the applicants by said societies.

In accordance with the provisions of the law, 1,635 immigrants of the whole number, 24,977, were sent on arrival by the inspectors before the board of special inquiry for a hearing as persons who did not appear to them to be clearly and beyond doubt entitled to admission. Of these 59 were debarred as above stated and 24 were admitted on bond. There were 5 appeals from the decision of the board of inquiry, in 2 of which the appeals were sustained and the immigrants permitted to land.

According to our records, the total amount of receipts from head tax at this port for the year ending June 30, 1896, was $26,184. The expenditure for the year and for all purposes was $12,977.72, subdivided as follows:

Salaries	$10,654.28
Rent of offices	150.00
Hospital expenses	355.21
Relief outside of hospital	4.00
Outside medical attendance	
Funeral expenses	
Returning immigrants	142.50
Rent of telephone, steamship notices, etc	416.25
All other expenses, including incidental expenses of employees, telegrams, services of extra interpreter and two janitors, furniture and furnishings for offices at new landing station, and other office expenses	1,255.48
Total	12,977.72

The landing facilities at this port have been increased during the past year by extensive improvements to the landing station located at the foot of Washington avenue. An additional floor has been placed in the building used for the inspection of immigrants, and necessary offices, detention rooms, and conveniences for the requirements of the service and the comfort of the immigrants have been provided—all at the expense of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which company, acting in conjunction with the American and Red Star lines, transports inland the

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bulk of the immigrants arriving at this port. The passengers of the Hamburg-American Line are also landed at this landing station for inspection, by direction of this office, with the approval of the Bureau; and Pier 53, at the foot of Washington avenue, has been designated as the landing place for all alien immigrants arriving at the port of Philadelphia.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Respectfully yours,

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
Commissioner.

The COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION,
Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Boston, Mass., September 29, 1896.

SIR: Complying with your request, I beg to submit herewith a condensed report concerning the working of this branch of the service for the last fiscal year.

Referring to my annual tabulated report of immigration at the port of Boston, submitted to you July 1, I beg to state that the total number of alien immigrants landed during the year from transatlantic ports was 21,846, and from Canadian ports 19,954.

Of this number 2,311 were held for special inquiry, and 108 transatlantic and 43 Canadian passengers were barred from landing and returned to their native countries.

Our officers have boarded 1,239 vessels from foreign ports during the year, and the total number of alien immigrants inspected was 41,951.

The services of our officers were also required at 246 different sailings of ships from this port, issuing certificates to 6,996 cattlemen during the year, all of whom were inspected when they returned to this country, as provided by Department Circular No. 52 of March 31, 1894, the different steamship companies engaged in this business requesting me to send our officers to their ships to issue certificates to their cattlemen in conformity with this regulation.

During the year only 22 immigrants were returned as having become public charges within one year after landing in this country, which clearly indicates the increased strictness and efficiency of the inspection at this port.

Respectfully yours,

THOMAS F. DELHANTY, *Commissioner.*

Hon. HERMAN STUMP,
Commissioner-General of Immigration, Washington, D. C.

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